MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Atikokan District

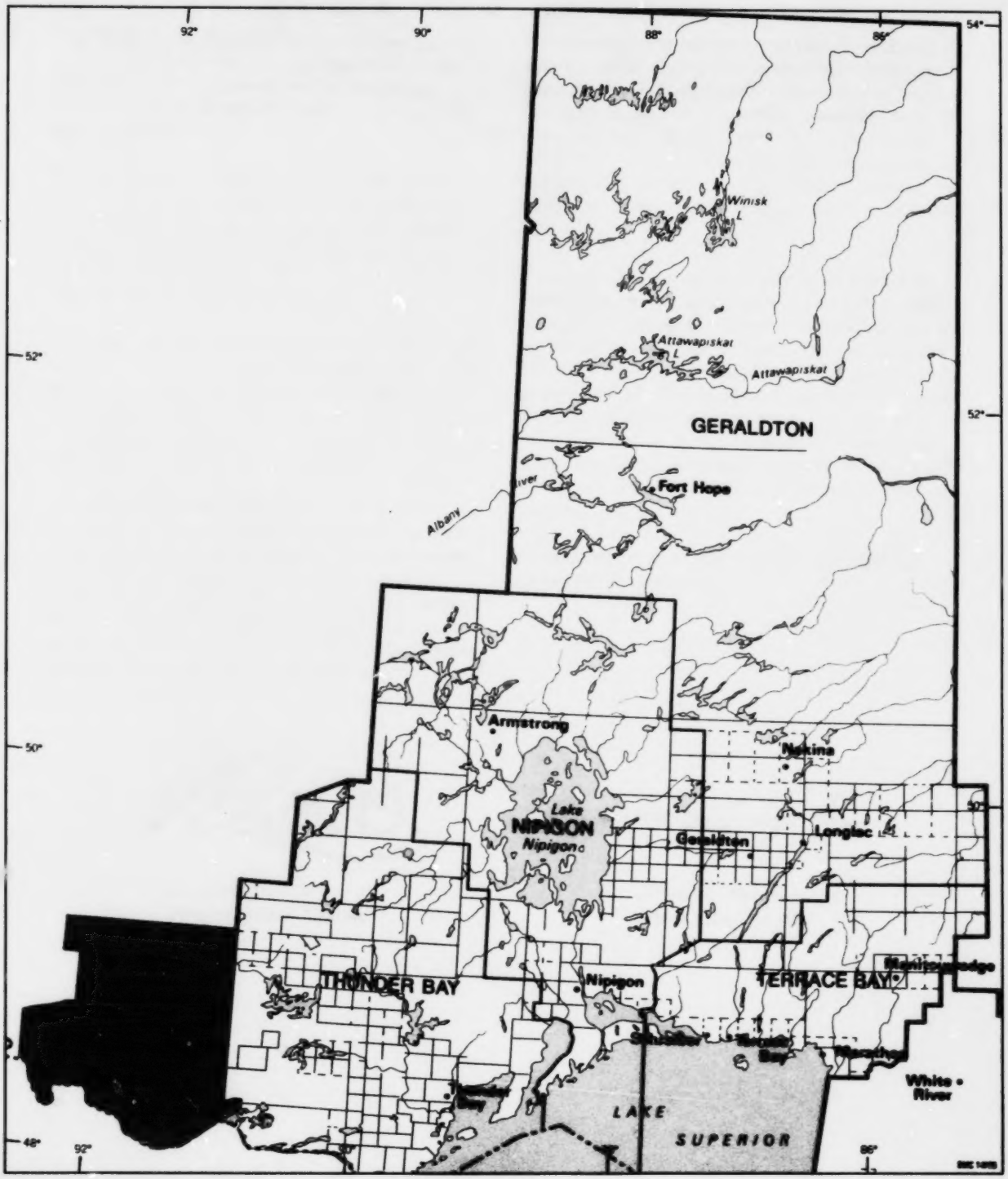
LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

1983

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Figure 1



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FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the Provinces' natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Atikokan District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Atikokan District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This document may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognised, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

Regional Director
North Central Region

District Manager
Atikokan District

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A: district context

The Atikokan District is the most westerly of the five administrative Districts in the North Central Administrative Region of the Ministry of Natural Resources (Figure 1). The area of the District is 11,321 square kilometres of which Quetico Provincial Park comprises 4,758 square kilometres or about 42 percent of the District. The District, including Quetico Park, has a water area of 2,446 square kilometres.

There are approximately 5,500 people living in the Atikokan District; 4,700 live in the township of Atikokan; about 35 live in the Sapawe area and 250 live on the Lac la Croix Indian Reservation. The remainder are scattered throughout the District.

The Corporation of the Township of Atikokan, situated 3 kilometres north of Highway 11, is nearly at the geographic centre of the District. Atikokan is 208 kilometres west of Thunder Bay and 152 kilometres east of Fort Frances. The town is the economic, social and administrative centre of the district.

The Neguaguon Lake Indian Reserve, on the north shore of Lac la Croix, is the only Indian Reserve in the District.

The Province of Ontario is primarily influcenced by the continental polar air mass from the north. The proximity of Atikokan to the western prairies results in a somewhat warmer and drier climate due to the influence of the continental dry air mass from the Rockies. Mean daily average temperatures range from -19.6 celsius in January to 17.5 celsius in July. Average annual precipitation is 71 centimetres.

The surficial geology and topography of the District are the result of several glacial periods. The last of these retreated from the area about 10,000 years ago. A noteworthy topographical feature is the Steep Rock moraine which extends across the District in a north-west south-east direction. The general landscape is one of gently-rolling topography containing thousands of lakes and streams. Some sharp changes in elevation occur throughout the District. Areas of exposed bedrock are common and the soils, although typically sandy, are thin.

A major belt of bedrock mineralization extends in an east-west line through the centre of the District and is of considerable interest to the mining industry. The two open-pit iron mines near Atikokan, now closed, are located in this belt. The area has been actively prospected and mined since the late 1800's.

The Seine, Atikokan and Maligne Rivers form the main drainage systems of the District. All water flows westerly to Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg and eventually to the Arctic Ocean.

The vegetation of the Atikokan District is transitional between the Boreal Forest of the north and the Great Lakes Mixed Forest of the south and east. Boreal features generally predominate with jack pine, black spruce, trembling aspen and white birch comprising the major tree species. Scattered stands of white and red pine exist in the area.

The warming and drying influence of the prairie is reflected in the presence of species such as white elm, yellow birch, bur oak and red oak which are found in the south-western part of the District. The forest of the area provide much of the current economic base for Atikokan, contributing to both the logging and the tourism industries.

There is evidence that man has occupied the Atikokan area for at least 9,000 years. Arrowheads and pieces of pottery have been found in many locations and nearly 1,000 occupation sites have been identified.

In the late 1600's and early 1700's the fur trade brought the first Europeans to the area in search of trade routes to the west. The International Boundary waters became an important

water highway for nearly 100 years. In the early 1800's, a new more northerly route called the Dawson Trail, was developed out of Fort William and used for about 25 years.

In 1899, the then Canadian Northern Railway came through the area, establishing the town of Atikokan as a railway divisional point. The Town remained a railway and logging centre with some small scale gold mining continuing until the 1940's when the Steep Rock Iron Ore deposits were developed. Two open pit mines, Steep Rock Iron Ore and Caland Ore were established and became the economic base of the area. With their closure in 1979 and 1980 respectively, a shift occurred to logging and tourism as the economic base of the town. The development of a coal fired 200 megawatt generating station on Marmion Lake by Ontario Hydro and several wood processing industries has helped to offset the impact of the mine closures on the town. Due to the increase in world gold prices, interest in the many abandoned gold mines in the area has increased.

The District is bisected east-west by Highway 11. Three secondary Highways, 633 north to Kawene, 623 north to Sapawe and 622 north to the former Caland Ore mine, and numerous logging roads provide access to most of the District. The Bending Lake Highway, from Atikokan north and west to Highway 17, is under construction and will eventually provide a major north-south route.

The Canadian National Railway crosses the District from east to west, passing through Atikokan. Passenger service is not provided. Nor-Ontair provides scheduled air transporation between Atikokan, Thunder Bay, Fort Frances and other centres in Northwestern Ontario. Several commercial air carriers in the District provide air transportation for tourism and other resource industries.

There are several major hydro transmission lines in the District and a natural gas pipeline extends south from Highway 17 to supply the town of Atikokan.

Quetico Provincial Park is classified as a wilderness park and managed under the direction of an approved master plan. The park provides unparalleled wilderness canoeing opportunities. It occupies most of the southern half of the District and adjoins the state of Minnesota. The park is a significant tourist attraction and contributes greatly to the local economy.

B: terms of reference

The *Land Use Guidelines* states how the policies of the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* relate to the District planning area and identifies the specific lands and waters necessary to achieve the Ministry's program targets.

The document will identify land use areas with detailed management guidelines. These guidelines will outline how the Ministry could use public land and would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resource objectives and targets.

The document indicates what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as Ontario Hydro, in order to achieve Ministry objectives.

The document has no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administed by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will

have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of negotiations, it may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources policy.

The Ministry recognized that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities, through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

A number of other plans apply to parts of the Atikokan District. The following plans will be used in conjunction with the *Land Use Guidelines*. In the event of conflict between previous Ministry plans prepared for the Atikokan District and the 1983 *Atikokan District Land Use Guidelines*, the latter will provide the overall direction. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

1. *The Official Plan For The Corporation Of The Township Of Atikokan* covers the four geographic townships that make up the Township of Atikokan. It details land uses relative to development and emphasizes the core or built up portion of Atikokan. Resources management will be guided by the *Land Use Guidelines* in non-urban areas with close liaison with Township authorities.

2. The *North Central Region Recreational Zoning Plan* guides the disposition of Crown land for recreational use and will be replaced by the *Atikokan District Land Use Guidelines*.

3. The *Management Guidelines For The International Boundary Waters* approved in 1970, provides direction for the management and development of the Ontario portion of the International Boundary area between Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods, excluding Quetico Provincial Park. This plan covers an area approximately 1.6 kilometres in depth from the shores of the boundary lakes and rivers. The objective is to permit resource utilization and protect the significant natural, historical and recreational values of the area. This objective is incorporated in this document.

4. The *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (1982) provides the basic policies and targets under which this document has been prepared.

5. *Northwestern Ontario: Strategy For Development* (1978) provides broad economic direction for development in Northwestern Ontario.

A number of individual lake development plans have been prepared and approved in the Atikokan District in order to determine the level of cottage lot development. A list of these plans may be found in appendix B.

6. The *Quetico Provincial Park Master Plan* approved in 1977, directs the management and operation of Quetico as a Wilderness Park. A five year review of the master plan was undertaken in late 1981 and early 1982 and approved in January of 1983. The results of the review will be implemented as an amendment to the master plan.

C: planning process

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* but increased locally when it was announced that District land use plans were being prepared. A background information document for the Atikokan District was prepared and circulated. Open houses were held in March of 1982 to display and explain the background information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982 the Ministry produced a second document that outlined two optional land use plans for the Atikokan District. Open houses were held in June of 1982 by the District to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held many follow-up meetings with municipalities and interest groups at their request. All input was recorded, responded to where necessary, filed, analysed and evaluated.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Atikokan District Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft document with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the document as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District Office, the Ministry's Main Office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

D: target assignment

The *Land Use Guidelines* explains how the District may utilize its land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned in the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (May 1982). The targets were derived after considering local needs and resource potentials for each of the programs for which the Ministry is responsible. The District tested the targets to see if they could be achieved (details of the particular program targets assigned are found in Section II-C-RESOURCE POLICIES).

To determine how the targets could be achieved within the Atikokan District, two optional plans were developed and the public was asked which plan was preferred. In both options all the assigned targets could be met as prescribed by the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan.*

A discussion of the two options and the associated public comment follows.

E: summary of planning options

As previously stated, optional plans show how the land and water resources might be utilized to meet the assigned resource program targets. Two planning options were identified. The first would increase resource extraction throughout the District with the provision of wood to local industries being the main objective. The second would maintain current resource extraction levels with increases in recreational opportunities.

The options were displayed for public comment and review at open houses in Mine Centre and Atikokan during June, 1982. A tabloid detailing the options was mailed to people living outside of Atikokan, distributed locally through postal boxes and made available to the public at open houses. Also, a more detailed publication *Atikokan District Land Use Plan - Working Document - Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* was available on request at the District Office and the document was sent out to everyone on the District mailing list. A summary of the options presented follows.

1. OPTION 1

This option stressed that resource extraction in the District would increase (except in Quetico Provincial Park). The White Otter area was recommended as a Natural Environment Provincial Park in which logging and mineral exploration would be permitted as an interim use to help achieve the objectives. The recreational and cultural values and attractions of the area that are vital to the tourist industry of the Atikokan area would not be adversely affected by resource extraction activities.

Cottaging, including linear subdivision and remote, would be developed to first meet local and then non-local needs. Angling, hunting and

tourism (lodges and outpost camps) would be encouraged to increase tourism revenues in the area. Increased harvesting of wild rice would occur and new beds utilized when discovered. Increased trapping would also be encouraged. Bait fishing and commercial fishing would increase slightly.

Moose and deer habitat would be maintained and managed to encourage population increases. Active mineral exploration and utilization would be encouraged. The need for aggregate would be met.

Non-resident Crown land camping would be discouraged, as it is one of the problems faced by tourist operators. The use of commercial facilities would be encouraged. Quetico Provincial Park would continue to be managed as a wilderness park.

Option 1 would increase the use of the District's resources and result in greater economic returns to the local economy. Tourism and recreational value would be protected and their benefits and importance to the Atikokan economy recognized. Table 2 demonstrates the level of target achievement using this option. Of the 38 public response comments submitted for a preferred option, 17 favoured Option 1.

2. OPTION 2

This option would maintain the existing level of activity in the resource extraction industries such as logging, wild rice, fur, etc. Tourism and recreational opportunities would be increased. A Natural Environment Park would be recommended in the Otter Lake area. The significant recreational, historical and fish and wildlife values of the area would be protected by the application of an interim land use plan. Resource utilization such as logging and mineral exploration would not be permitted in the area.

Implementation of Option 2 would maintain but not increase the extent of resource utilization in the District. Tourism and recreational values would be protected and their economic benefits and importance to the Atikokan economy recognized. Table 2 demonstrates the level of target achievement using this option. Of the 38 public response comments submitted for a preferred option, 20 favoured Option 2.

F: response to plan options

The public consultation program consisted of open house sessions and meetings with municipal organizations and service clubs.

One open house was held at Mine Centre on June 3, and one in Atikokan on June 4, 1982.

Attendance at Mine Centre was 28 individuals and 106 in Atikokan for a total of 134 people. Meetings with other groups included the Chamber of Commerce, Commerce Northwest, the Atikokan Sportsmen's Conservation Club and the Atikokan Tourism Board. A total of 110 written and verbal comments were received. The following are option selections and concerns as expressed by the public. Further details on public responses are located in appendix A.

The analysis indicated that 38 of 110 respondents chose one of the two options presented.

Option 1 was chosen by 17 respondents; of these, 12 are from within the District, the remaining 5 from the planning region. (It should be noted that the Atikokan Township Council favoured this option.)

Option 2 was chosen by 20 respondents; of these, 12 originated within the District, 5 within the planning region and 3 are from outside the region.

Other option - one individual rejected both options but did not offer an alternative.

Four respondents did not clearly indicate which option they preferred. Of the 4 responses received in this category, 3 appeared to support either Option 1 or Option 2 and were included in the respective Option totals. The fourth respondent in this category rejected both options but did not offer an alternative. All of the respondents' comments are summarized below.

1. ACCESS ROADS

This section produced a high rate of response. Divided into 2 categories of open access roads and closed access roads, most respondents supported the Regional policy for forest access roads and road closures. A few stated that all roads should be left open and more built to create more access.

2. FORESTRY

Three main concerns were expressed: forest management is inadequate, amendments are required in the Boise Forest Management Agreement (F.M.A.) and shoreline reserves should be applied to District lakes.

Comments on forest management included:

- a need for better wood utilization and less waste;
- inadequate reforestation practices;
- inadequate management;
- need for more supervision and higher fines for infractions by logging companies.

Although generally in favour of FMAs, recommendations included:

- restrictions in favour of environmental protection;
- assistance to local operators, giving them priority for local wood allocation.

Comments on shoreline reservations were numerous and consisted mainly of the following:

- reserves should be maintained in order to protect wildlife habitat;
- reduce erosion and protect lakes used by tourist outfitters.

As many people supported logging in reserves as opposed it.

Some wanted skyline reserves and protection of lake trout lakes.

3. CROWN LAND CAMPING

Reaction to this section involved the use of Crown land by non-residents. Most felt that restrictions or fees should be applied to non-residents for bringing in their own boats and that a boat cache policy is needed.

4. TOURISM

The comments concerned the promotion of tourism. Some respondents felt that the industry should maintain its own promotion while others thought Provincial Government promotion should continue.

Additional concerns included the need to designate outpost camp lakes and that tourism is more important than logging.

5. PARKS

In order to accommodate the numerous responses, they have been placed in the following categories: grouped opinion, new development and park activities (policies).

In the summarization of grouped opinions, 13 responses indicated that there should be no new parks and 16 stated that there should be more. Other responses reflected budgeting concerns (maintain present park budget) and favoured user pays programs; non-resident rates should be higher than residents and parks should be privatized. Some desired more public input into how the parks are managed.

Those who favoured more park development were individuals and conservation affiliated persons from outside the District. Those preferring no development of parks were associated with the logging industry from within the planning region.

6. WILD RICE

Because wild rice is not abundant, it was suggested that potential rice areas should be seeded to increase rice availability.

Other remarks concerned the rights to harvest and locally harvested rice should be processed within the District.

7. FUR

The continuation of trapping was favoured, with trappers encouraged to harvest more fur. The use of humane trapping methods was stressed.

8. MOOSE MANAGEMENT

The public wants better moose management. Suggestions made were: more tags per moose, shorter seasons, prohibiting non-residents, closed seasons and bull and calf only seasons.

9. DEER MANAGEMENT

Some felt that no special management was needed. Those who felt that deer require more management suggested shorter seasons and larger hunting parties.

10. BEAR MANAGEMENT

Recommendations for bear management included: bow hunting only, utilization of the whole carcass and a summer hunt to eliminate nuisance bears.

11. COMMERCIAL FISHING

There was general support for a commercial fishery with the target species being coarse fish and whitefish. Rspondentz were against commercial fishing using gill nets on sport fish lakes but supported the use of impounding gear.

12. SPORT FISHING

Sport fishing in the Atikokan District makes a significant contribution to the recreational and economic needs of the local residents and the tourism industry. Most comments related to management issues such as more regulations, fish stocking, lake closures and reduced access.

Suggestions for management of lake trout included: closed seasons in winter, reduced limits in winter, restricting non-residents, limiting access and prohibiting fish finders.

13. SMALL GAME/WATERFOWL

The public's main concern is the development of feeding and nesting sites. Also, hunting could be improved with reduced limits and/or seasons.

14. ENDANGERED AND NON-GAME SPECIES

Those who commented stated that protection should continue and heavy penalties should be assessed for violations.

15. MINING

All comments were in favour of mining. However, the environmental aspects of mining and aggregate extraction (site restoration, leaching, tailings and vegetative regeneration) were concerns expressed.

The District has analysed public comments and has selected an option which will:

- maintain the existing levels of resource extraction;
- increase recreational opportunities;
- encourage increased economic benefits to the people of the Atikokan area;
- increase tourism opportunites.

The Turtle River-White Otter Waterway is recommended for park status. Recommended use guidelines will permit existing activities to continue and protect identified park values.

The plan is to continue logging activity at its present level. The Ministry will encourage this level of use to maximize economic benefits to the local economy. Increased production of minerals, aggregate, wild rice, fur and bait fish will be encouraged.

The commercial fish, moose, deer and bear harvest will be permitted to increase to the level of the District targets. Non-resident Crown land camping will be discouraged except in designated sites. Increased cottaging will be permitted and more lots on Crown land will be made available to provide for the needs of local and non-local residents. A moderate increase in the number of tourist lodges and outpost camps will be encouraged. Potential locations for lodges and outpost camps have been identified and their locations noted.

Details on the specifics of the selected option are found in the area land use policies section.

A: introduction

The *Atikokan District Land Use Guidelines* indicates how the land and water resources within the District are to be utilized in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Planning* program. Also, this section indicates the general and particular resource policies that will guide program development, details recommended locations for carrying out specific activities and general operating guidelines for each.

B: general policies

The statements contained in this section represent the overall policies guiding the activities of the Ministry of Natural Resources in Northwestern Ontario as summarized from the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan.*

1. THE PUBLIC INTEREST

a. Objective

The Crown (Ontario) owned resources of the Province belong to all the people of Ontario and will be administered in the best interests of the provincial population as a whole, including the special interests of the residents of the area where the resources are located.

b. Discussion

Native people living in Northwestern Ontario are among those having special interests. They are also users of natural resources in specific areas and their traditional rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected. When the Ministry's plans affect such areas, the Ministry will make every effort to communicate effectively with these people. It is recognized that special attention will be required due to language differences and the remoteness of most native settlements.

2. ENVIRONMENT

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a commitment to the maintenance and improvement of environmental quality at the broad level. Where new developments are undertaken by the Ministry at local levels, adverse environmental impacts will be minimized and appropriate rehabilitation actions will be undertaken as required.

b. Discussion

Because of its responsibilities for resource management programs in many areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources has had a long standing concern for the quality of the environment because major harmful changes could adversely affect Ministry programs. Among examples of this concern are: fish and wildlife management, hazard land mapping, subdivision review, timber management and lake development planning. Most Ministry programs give considera-

tion to the landscape as a necessary component of the quality of life.

The Ministry has specific environmental responsibilities under various acts and programs. These include the implementation of the *Endangered Species Act* with regard to the protection of such species as the bald eagle, the peregrine falcon and their habitat.

The Ministry's recreational programs focus on the environment as an amenity to be managed for the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities and to be protected to ensure lasting opportunities for the exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario. Special features notable for their scenic beauty are identified in this document.

In addition, as input to the local planning process, the Ministry strives to provide the best available information regarding the environment. For example, hazard land mapping allows for the identification of lands unsuitable for development by virtue of their susceptibility to flooding, erosion or instability(1). Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be defined as the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs such as Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

Furthermore,the Ministry of Natural Resources is concerned with the maintenance of water quality and quantity since changes in either can seriously affect many of its programs. Fisheries, wildlife, lake planning and parks programs all share an interest in the maintenance of the aquatic environment.

Since the summer of 1979, staff of the Ministry of the Environment's Northwestern Region have conducted lake sensitivity sampling on approximately 250 lakes located within the regional planning area. None of the lakes sampled had been acidified or showed evidence of acidification; a few showed extreme sensitivity and the majority are moderately sensitive to acid deposition. The Ministry of Natural Resources' concern over the effects of acid rain particularly on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario has resulted in a 5 year experimental program with the Ministry of the Environment which began in 1981. The program is designed to investigate the feasibility of neutralizing acidic surface water to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain and to rehabilitate lakes already changed.

Finally, since the passing of the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1975), some of the Ministry of Natural Resources' activities are subject to the *Act*. In order to meet its responsibilities under the *Act*, the Ministry will use a number of class Environmental Assessments. The class Environmental Assessments will require the Ministry to undertake public consultation before carrying out its various programs and projects.

3. ENERGY

a. Goal

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute, to the extent of its mandate, to the implementation of Ontario's Energy Security Policy, through its allocation of land and water to various uses.

b. Objective

Ontario Government objectives(2)include:
(i) An increase in the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the Province from 22.6 percent in 1979 to 37.5 percent by 1995.
(ii) An increased reliance on renewable and recoverable resources, and a decreased reliance on crude oil.

c. Targets

By 1995 to increase the contribution provide by the Provincial indigenous energy resources from the 1978 level of 22 percent to a level of 37.5 percent.

d. Strategy

- identifying, as part of the analysis of resource potential, lands and waters with potential for providing energy;
- making land and water allocations, giving

(1) See Hazard Lands Section IIB4 (h).
(2) The Ontario Government's position is outlined in the report ***Energy Security for the Eighties*** *issued 1979, and in* ***Ontario Energy Review,*** *second edition, issued March 1981.*

suitable priority to energy needs in relation to other land-related needs, in a manner that reflects both the importance of energy supply related to other needs, and the resource potential of the land and water being considered;
- wherever feasible, not permanently committing lands and waters with significant potential for supplying energy to other uses that would preclude the use of these areas for energy production.

e. Discussion

In implementing the energy policy a number of resources of interest to this Ministry will be involved, including hydro-electric power, uranium, oil (including oil shales), gas, lignite, peat, solar energy and wood.

Land allocation for energy production will require a priority in relation to other allocations which suitably reflects both the relative importance of energy self-sufficiency and the resource potential of the resource being considered for allocation.

Providing energy may offer new opportunities for intensified resource management in two ways:
- increased access to some areas, especially in the North;
- utilizing otherwise unsuitable material such as cull or dead timber or logging residues.

Any proposed energy development on lands and waters important to this Ministry's programs will be carefully reviewed to avoid any undesirable environmental impacts.

The Atikokan Thermal Generating Station is being constructed to provide 200 megawatts of power.

In the Northwestern Planning Region, land and water needs for hydroelectric development, forest biomass production and the mining of peat and uranium will result in new demands on the land base.

(i) Hydraulic Power While hydraulic potential has largely been developed in Ontario, further benefits can be achieved through the development of suitable new sites and extensions to existing facilities.

Within the Northwestern Planning Region the most promising sites for new developments occur on the Little Jackfish River, where additional average energy output to 66 megawatts is anticipated, and at Maynard Falls where a further 27 megawatts appears feasible. Alternative undeveloped sites from which substitution could be drawn occur at two points on the Pic River, with an estimated average energy output of 22 megawatts in total.

An extension to the existing generating station at Ear Falls, increasing average output there by 5 megawatts, appears feasible.

Further possibilities exist for private development utilizing sites of small hydraulic power potential (less than 2 megawatts).

(ii) Forest Waste Within the last 10 years forest product wastes have been increasingly used to generate steam and electric power. There are currently several forest product plans in the Planning Region which utilize forest biomass for part of their energy requirements. These are located in Kenora, Dryden, Fort Frances, Atikokan, Thunder Bay, Longlac and Red Rock.

Further possibilities include pelletization and the development of synthetic liquid fuels. In addition, the Ministry has developed varieties of rapidly maturing hybrid poplars whose cultivation could aid in the production of biomass energy.

(iii) Peat Peat has long been used as a fuel for heating and power generation in some European countries, but it represents a new resource in Ontario. Recent studies place Canada first with the world's peat resources, with about 170 million hectares[1]. Of this, an estimated 26 million hectares lies in Ontario.

A ranking of various areas in the Province for peat production potential based on various climatic factors placed the Rainy Lake - Kenora - Red Lake region third in the Province behind Southern Ontario and the Sudbury area. Further

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(1) Kivenen, E., and Pakarinen, P., "Peatland areas and the preparation of virgin peatland in different countries" in ***Proceedings of The Sixth International Peat Congress****, Duluth, 1980, quoted in Monenco Ontario Ltd.,* ***Evaluation of the Potential of Peat in Ontario****, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Occasional Paper No. 7, 1981, P.2.*

terrain surveys will help delineate potential resource areas with a greater degree of confidence.

Once harvested and dried, peat may be used for domestic heating or for the thermal generation of electricity, process steam or district heat. At present the Ministry of Natural Resources is involved in compiling and analysing data regarding the use of peat for energy in Ontario.

(iv) Other Sources Since it is the intention of the Province to increase the use of nuclear fuel sources, uranium deposits in the Planning Region may gain increasing significance. Current exploration activities are focused on the following general areas: Greenwich Lake - Black Sturgeon River, Prairie Lake, Vermillion Bay, Favourable Lake and the area immediately north of Kenora. Further uranium potential exists in other parts of the Planning Region.

4. LANDS AND WATERS

The broad objectives of the lands and waters program are:

- to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario;

- to prevent loss of life, and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

(i) Discussion Because the desired benefits must be continuous, the land and water required for this must be wisely managed. Ultimately, all life and human activity are dependent on land and water. To be effective, management of land and water must be an active force; it cannot be passive or merely reactive. Because these resources are basic, they must be managed in a truly comprehensive and integrated fashion. Because of man's continuing dependence on them, they must be managed for the very long term; their integrity must be maintained indefinitely. This is the intended meaning of the term conservation.

To a very great extent, the benefits of the lands and waters program accrue through other government programs including those within the Ministry of Natural Resources. For the most part the program operates by co-ordinating and monitoring the use of land and water by others.

The program advocates that resource management activities be conducted with due regard to the maintenance of overall environmental quality while minimizing adverse environmental impacts where these are unavoidable.

To implement the lands and waters program the following strategies apply:

a. Geographical Referencing

A basis for a geographical referencing system will be developed and maintained. Such a system will include surveys, geographical referencing standards and the production of the Ontario Basic Maps. These activities will be major factors contributing to orderly development.

b. Crown Land

- the lands and waters program has a custodianship responsibility for Crown land. This is carried out by asserting the Crown's proprietary interest concerning illegal occupations, by collecting acreage tax on mining lands and by maintaining up-to-date records of land grants;

- the government's position on land claims, such as those by native people will be clarified.

c. Multiple Use

- overall plans for multiple use of land and water will be developed, implemented and maintained;

- the paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water to ensure the most effective and efficient use, and to best satisfy the needs of all government programs as well as the needs of the private sector compatible with government programs;

- the major strategy to ensure a high return on the Crown's land and water resources is multiple use. This means that two or more uses are accommodated within the same general area, perhaps concurrently or sequentially over time, and that single use areas are only designated where and when absolutely necessary;

- plans are long term commitments concerning the best uses of land and water. These will be prepared and maintained through an open planning process which includes public consultation;

- watersheds will be recognized as a major basic planning consideration when plans for land and water are prepared;

- plans for multiple use will be implemented directly on Crown land and will include all land, even in some instances, candidate parks. In such candidates, identified park values will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of objectives will be encouraged and uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with judicious controls. Uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

d. Access Roads

Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall coordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the province, the region and the districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on the intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons;
- alignment of roads will be planned:
  (i) to avoid lake access where appropriate,
  (ii) to provide controlled access, or
  (iii) to provide public access
  consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

(i) Discussion All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:

- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users;
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road, and possible use restrictions are clearly understood.

While roads will generally be open to the public, this practice may not always be beneficial, particularly when limited resources come under increasing pressure. Therefore, the Ministry may choose to close roads under its jurisdiction for reasons such as:

- an emergency situation where public safety is in jeopardy;
- to prevent overuse of certain resources;
- an existing facility is placed in jeopardy due to unlimited public access;
- the maintenance of future flexibility of resources is required.

Except in an emergency, road closure will not deny access to private property directly accessed by the road.

In 1981, the Atikokan District assisted in the construction or reconstruction of an additional 90 kilometres of roads as well as the maintenance of 75 kilometres.

Maintenance of forest access roads in the District is limited essentially to roads built by the Ministry. Only the Flanders Road is regularly maintained. Other roads, to access points for example, are maintained to the level permitted by available annual funding.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local Northern Ontario Tourist Operators' representatives and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations are not feasible, and in the event that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the par-

ties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

e. Modified Management Areas

Modified management areas will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites;
- fragile forest sites within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:

- as a initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands;
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term "modified management area" replaces such terms as "forest reserve" and "buffer".

(i) General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development. However, because forest management is such a major manipulator of the environment, these guidelines should always apply to forest management.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

(ii) Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in some cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

(iii) Other Areas MMAs may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife:Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries;

- Scenic Resources:Areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be

identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape.

- Other recreation or tourism resources and establishments: Where it is in the public interests to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits.
- Special features such as cultural and historic sites: MMAs may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

(iv) Responsibility The identification and management of MMAs will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMAs, their prescription and their treatments;
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMAs are managed according to the MMA prescription (see appendix E).

f. Crown Land Disposition

Crown land will be made available for development and to encourage private initiatives on Crown land.

This will be achieved by ensuring:

- that dispositions[1] are consistent with existing development plans and meet the requirements of other agencies and ministries;
- that any Crown land disposition in a planning area will be consistent with the policies of the official plan and zoning by-law where such exist;
- that lands are developed or put to use without delay for the specific purpose for which they were granted;
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

(i) Discussion Land will be made available trough a variety of means, including sales and leases. While the traditional reasons for such land disposal have been largely for cottages and lodges, the potential scope for future disposals are many and varied. Specific examples of how this strategy will be implemented are:

Cottaging A variety of cottage lots from Crown land will be made available to meet that portion of the Ontario resident demand not supplied by the private sector.

The price of Crown lots will include associated service costs such as surveying. In addition, the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by the lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites.

In some districts within the Planning Region an excess of lots exists, in others there may be shortages of a certain type. In areas of shortage, smaller lakes and rivers will be assessed to determine their capability to support cottaging; however, demand in some districts will probably have to be met in other districts. The cottaging target for the Atikokan District is 440. A list of existing and potential cottaging lakes is provided in appendix D.

Lake plans are a prerequisite to Crown land cottage development in order to ensure that proposed developments will not reduce water quality below a level acceptable for recreational purposes and the maintenance of healthy natural fish communities.

Regional policy requires that special consideration will be given to lake trout lakes. At present no development is permitted on prime lake trout lakes, with varying degrees of development allowed on other lake trout lakes depending on their classifications.

Resource Extraction Withdrawals of mining rights on Crown land will be held to the

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(1) The term disposition refers to the conveying by the Crown of various types of leasehold and freehold land rights to others.

absolute minimum so that exploration and mining development can be encouraged on the broadest Crown land base available. Withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management will also be kept to a minimum.

Municipalities In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public land available for residential and associated uses of such land as approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, the approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and other ministries will be required.

In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. The Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions in either municipalities or unorganized areas.

Other Activities Public land will also be made available for municipal, industrial, commercial, institutional, educational and government purposes where approval has been given by the appropriate level of government. Disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies.

g. Crown Land Recreation

(i) Objectives

- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident recreational use of Crown land;
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

(ii) Target Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

(iii) Strategy Currently competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy for Northern Ontario[1] and will be phased in gradually:

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits; seasonal restrictions; and may also specify base of operations[2];
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices;
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

(iv) Discussion Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users, and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. Principle reasons for this becoming an issue are:

- increased demand by more people for fewer resources;

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(1) Northern Ontario as defined in the Tourism Act.

(2) Base of Operations

Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:

(a) Provincial Park Campground - National Park Campground;

(b) Commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;

(c) Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;

(d) Cottages owned by the Non-Residents;

(e) Cottages owned by a friend or relative;

(f) Crown land - designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas;

(g) Crown land - under authorization of a land use permit.

- the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources;
- the feeling that non-residents should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resources experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the province.

Several studies have been conducted by the government with the objective being to identify the issues related to Crown land recreation and to provide solutions to the problems. Two key issues have been identified:

- the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident recreational users;
- the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land recreation policy are:

- to provide for recreational use by non-residents in order to derive economic benefits;
- to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits;
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident users in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

In the Atikokan District, Crown land recreation will continue through the provision of 24 access points and boat launching facilities, 1026 kilometres of canoe routes and 155 kilometres of snowmobile, crosscountry ski and hiking trails. Maintenance will be governed by available funding.

h. Hazard Lands

Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical conditions which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage and social disruption, if development were permitted.

The policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of floodplains, there are provisions for considering and accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria*[1] for Ontario may be sought through (i) application of the two-zone floodway-flood fringe concept, or (ii) in unique situations, with provincial approval, the application of the special policy area approach.

The hazard land policy will be implemented through (i) the Ministry's own land use planning activities, and (ii) participation in the plan input or review of other agencies' plans. The latter is to ensure that appropriate development control mechanisms are applied to hazard lands, to restrict development activities in such areas in a manner which will help prevent loss of life and minimize property damage and social distruption.

Compatible land uses within a hazard area might include:

- open space for recreation and conservation purposes;
- agricultural uses such as cropland and grazing;
- nurseries, forestry and horticulture;
- wildlife management and environmental protection areas;
- design-approved linear facilities such as roads, bridges, railways and hydro corridors;
- structural works and other devices designed for the purpose of flood or erosion control.

Private development of hazard land owned by the Crown must be in conformity with this approach.

Where development is proposed on hazard lands under private ownership, the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources may be required in addition to other agency approvals such as a conservation authority, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and the local municipality.

i. Water Management

Plans for water management will be prepared and implemented to protect life and property and to provide optimum overall benefits. Watersheds will be delineated for the purpose of plan-

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*(1) **Flood Plain Criteria; A Policy Statement of the Government of Ontario on Planning for Flood Plain Lands. 1982.***

ning the use of water resources.

Plans for water management will be coordinated with: (i) the Ministry's overall plans for multiple use of land and water that are prepared for the regions and districts; (ii) the plans of the conservation authorities, and (iii) the plans and programs of other ministries such as the Ministry of the Environment.

The hydro-electric potential of existing and future dam sites will be evaluated. This will be recognized as an important factor to be considered, together with others such as wildlife habitat, fish habitat and wetland values, when plans for water management are prepared.

The reduction of property damage and loss of life from flooding, erosion and associated hazards will be accomplished by a combination of measures including: the mapping of flood and erosion-prone areas, which has been completed in the town of Atikokan, the implementation of flood emergency contingency plans, the maintenance of flood forecasting and warning system, the construction and maintenance of dams and the encouragement of planning and wise management of the Great Lakes shore zone.

The preparation of water management plans will include appropriate public consulation.

j. Fire Management

A new forest fire management policy for Ontario has been approved. This updated policy does not recognize a two-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "...to PROTECT public lands and waters".

The policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the forest fire management policy is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming towards this goal the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

(i) wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations. Where property and personal safety are involved, there will be an immediate response.

(ii) forest fires are not confined to public lands. Therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the Province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

5. AGRICULTURE

a. Objective

In conforming with the Ontario *Food Land Guidelines*[1], the Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 soils, as defined in the *Canada Land Inventory, Soil Capability for Agriculture*[2], are identified as agricultural lands. These areas are recognized as foodlands available for future food production in accordance with an agreed to plan, implemented in cooperation with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

b. Strategy

- encouraging municipalities and other provincial agencies to endorse land use designations and severance policies which are compatible with agricultural use and are in conformity with the *Ontario Food Land Guidelines;*
- encouraging the expansion of agricultural land base on private class 1, 2, 3 and 4 lands adjacent to existing agricultural communities;
- disposing of Crown lands for agricultural use on an individual parcel basis, as the need arises, with the approval of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food;
- discouraging on Class 1, 2, 3 and 4 Crown lands any disposition and subsequent use of land which would prevent future use for food production.

c. Discussion

Agriculture is not fully developed in many areas of the Planning Region, including Atikokan, because of climatic limitations, distance from major markets, the small local market,

(1) Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food. ***Food Land Guidelines****. A policy statement of the government of Ontario on planning for agriculture. 1978.*

(2) Department of the Environment. ***Soil Capability Classification for Agriculture****. The Canada Land Inventory Report No. 2. 1965.*

and competitive disadvantages compared with other regions. The raising of dairy and feed cattle is the most important form of agriculture.

Although the number of people involved is not large, and value of production is not high in relation to forestry and mining, agriculture is an important aspect of the social, economic and the food supply system of the Region.

The process of agricultural land classification must take into account not only lands presently in production, but lands with potential for the future. Usually, these potential agricultural lands are used for forest production and should continue in this use until required for agriculture.

C: resource policies

The statements in this section express the objectives and targets which the Ministry of Natural Resources proposes to reach in specific policy areas by the year 2000 in the Atikokan District as expressed in the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (May 1982).

1. COMMERCIAL FUR

(i) Objective To promote the full utilization of the fur bearer resource consistent with humane trapping practices, the maintenance of healthy populations and species diversity, and to maximize the social and economic returns from this renewable resource.

(ii) Target The target of 4550 beaver represents the capability of the land within the District to produce beaver. The target is tested for beaver only. This species is being used as an indicator of the potential to produce other fur-bearing species. An effort will be made to increase other fur-bearers according to the capability of the land.

(iii) Strategy

- managing the fur resources on a sustained yield basis through the control of harvest, and by management of fur bearer habitat;
- encouraging increased efficiency among trappers;
- ensuring most of the Crown land base will remain available for fur production;
- setting beaver quotas based on up-to-date aerial beaver surveys;
- reallocating to other trappers the traplines of registered trappers who harvest considerably below their quota and fail to achieve any meaningful gains in harvesting efficiency;
- increasing harvest efficiencies, improving pelt quality, and promoting wide spread use of humane trapping techniques through fur harvest courses, fur management and conservation techniques and government regulations;
- maintaining or enhancing the overall quality of furbearer habitats through forest management practices;
- encouraging the establishment of local trappers councils to increase professionalism in trapping;
- producing a District commercial fur management plan.

(iv) Discussion The most significant furbearers in the district in terms of their economic return are beaver, marten, lynx, mink, otter and fisher.

The present beaver harvest in the District is below the allowable harvest and trappers will be encouraged by the Ministry to trap more to take their quotas. Preference will be given to those trappers who wish to harvest fully the resources available.

The variety and quantity of fur-bearing species is greatly affected by an alteration in preferred habitat. By altering wildlife habitat, forestry

operations could be detrimental to the fur harvest and may affect the ability to meet the stated target. To overcome this problem, logging plans are reviewed and modified to enhance habitat and where possible, reduce impact.

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wildfire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and, therefore, its ability to deliver natural resource products.

(i) **Objectives**

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and natural resources of Ontario;
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

(ii) **Target** Targets for fire control and use in the district are outlined in specific land and resource management plans in accordance with the stated objectives.

(iii) **Strategy** The fire management program provides knowledge and specialized services to people within and outside the Ministry regarding fire control and fire use. Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires and controlling fires that threaten values;
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented according to:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District;
- delivery plans that describe the administrative procedures and operating guides necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, which will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire;
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled;
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications;
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

(iv) **Discussion** The fire occurence history of the District for the past 10 years by five year periods is as follows:

Years	No. of Fires	Total Hectares Burned
1973-77	295	1836
1978-82	188	8270

The major concern relating to forest fires in the Atikokan District is the high occurrence of man-caused fires. Recreational fires, caused mainly by fishermen and campers, are the most numerous and greatest concern. Spring railway fires also cause concern.

Historically, fire has not had a major impact on the District. With the exception of the occasionally very dry fire season, normally there are no operational or business interruptions due to fires.

To minimize the above concerns and impacts, the District fire program will emphasize the following:

- administering and enforcing the *Forest Fire Prevention Act;*
- continue developing fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities, railways, forest industry and others;
- encouraging fire prevention on Crown land and private land through a continuing program of education and information dissemination;
- ensuring an appropriate and timely response to every wildfire.

The use of prescribed fire in the District will continue to be used as a tool in the forest regeneration program. Areas considered for a prescribed burn will be those where a burn may be

the most cost effective means of preparing sites for regeneration where other means of preparation are impractical.

3. FISHERIES

a. General

(i) Broad Objective To protect, enhance and maintain Ontario's fish communities and their environment to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities and associated benefits to society.

(ii) Strategy

- using available knowledge to the fullest to manage fisheries more effectively and reduce conflicting uses of the environment;
- maintaining and, where necessary, rehabilitating aquatic environments;
- preventing overfishing by monitoring fish communities for signs of stress and adjusting permitted harvests accordingly;
- allocating the allowable harvest of the fisheries resource among user groups to provide the optimum mix of benefits, based on an objective and careful examination of all relevant biological, social and economic factors to ensure that optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario and that a healthy, balanced fish community is maintained;
- developing an expanding knowledge base through the collection and analysis of resource inventory surveys, and by monitoring the impact of experimental management programs;
- encouraging public awareness of the issues involved in fisheries management and developing mechanisms for public involvement in management decision-making;
- enforcing current fisheries regulations consistently, equitably and effectively while ensuring that both anglers and commercial fishermen participate in cooperative management and adhere to their catch limits and quotas in order to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future.

(iii) Discussion The fisheries resource provides a number of benefits to society, including the provision of food, employment, recreation opportunities and nature appreciation. In recent years, however, this resource has come under stress as a result of a combination of factors which include pollution, overfishing, the invasion of new species, an inadequate knowledge base and a general lack of public awareness of the problems. Management options are being developed to control the decline in fish stocks and fishing opportunities and to restore the quality of the aquatic environment.

b. Sport Fishing Policy

(i) Objective To meet the demand for sport fishing consistent with the limits of an optimum sustainable yield.

(ii) Target The target for the Atikokan District is to meet the anticipated angling demand in the year 2000 of 120,000 angler-days, at an angler satisfaction level of two kilograms of fish per angler day, or 240,000 kilograms of fish per year.

(iii) Strategy

- adhering to the road construction guidelines;
- continuing present management techniques such as sanctuary establishment;
- inputing to provincial season and catch limit regulations based on assessment of local requirements;
- continuing lake survey programs and participation in assessment activities;
- continuing contaminant and acid rain monitoring;
- continuing creel census projects, analyzing results and recommending management direction;
- applying the *North Central Regional Guidelines for Forestry Practices in the Vicinity of Important Fish and Wildlife Habitats;*
- continuing the introduction of walleye into lakes suitable for the species where they do not now exist;
- considering the introduction of other species into suitable lakes;
- developing a lake plan prior to any disposition of Crown land for outposts or cottages. These will consider the effects of development on harvest, water quality, spawning beds and other fisheries concerns.

(iv) Discussion Sport fishing by local residents and by non-local campers, cottagers and tourists is a major activity and an important contributor to the recreational and economic needs of the community. In 1980, an estimated 104,000 angler days of recreational fishing took place on District waters. From this amount of angling the current estimated harvest is 208,000 kg per year. The preferred species are top predators such as walleye, lake trout, smallmouth bass and northern pike. These account for 60 percent of all fish production in District waters.

Most angling areas are accessible by road, although significant fly-in areas are located in the northern part of the District.

Approximately 25 percent of angling in 1980, was by local residents. The remaining pressure is by non-residents, principally from the nothern and mid-western United States.

c. Lake Trout

(i) Objective To provide for the maintenance, protection and enhancement of lake trout populations, and to provide recreational angling opportunities to the general public for this species, based on an optimum sustainable yield.

(ii) Target To produce 0.25 - 0.75 kilograms of lake trout per hectare per year from all lake trout waters. The District target is 0.46 kilograms of lake trout per hectare per year.

(iii) Strategy
- identifying and designating lake trout lakes;
- developing management guidelines to protect significant trout populations through habitat protection measures and fish harvest controls;
- monitoring trout lakes for possible stress due to acid rain or other contaminants;
- rehabilitating degraded trout fisheries;
- applying the lake trout lake shoreline management guidelines.

(iv) Discussion There are approximately 2,000 lake trout lakes in the Province, accounting for one sixth of the known world supply. The Planning Region has over 800 trout lakes representing about 40 percent of the Provincial supply. However, trout stocks in the Region have declined alarmingly in recent years largely due to increased access.

Lake trout are a slow growing, late maturing species highly susceptible to overexploitation. The typical trout habitat of cold, clear, well oxygenated water is ecologically fragile and care must be taken to avoid impacts which would detrimentally affect water quality.

The significance of the District trout population relative to the Province and the world is recognized and it will have a high priority. There are 166 identified lake trout lakes in the District, 8 percent of the total for the Province. A list of prime and other lake trout lakes is provided in appendix D.

d. Commercial Fishing

(i) Objective To encourage the harvest of commercial fish when it is biologically and economically feasible.

(ii) Target
- to produce 12,000 kg of commercial fish by the year 2000;

(iii) Strategy
- promoting limited commercial fishing on selected lakes utilizing selective and/or specialized catch techniques not detrimental to the fishery;
- experimenting with specialized gear and techniques will be carried out to assist fishermen;
- training potential fishermen in the use of new gear and specialized capture techniques;
- encouraging bait fish dealers to "manage" their areas and to utilize more lakes and ponds throughout their blocks.

(iv) Discussion Commercial fishing is not carried out at present in the Atikokan District except for a portion of a licence on Namakan Lake and also one on Mount Lake issued in the Fort Frances District. All bait fish blocks in the District have been assigned.

This District can meet the target and the commercial fishery generally will be restricted to whitefish and coarse fish.

4. FORESTRY

(i) Objective
- to provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by the forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management practices;
- to ensure that a continuous supply of wood is available to meet the Ministry of Natural Resources' year 2000 target of wood volume required by the forest industry;
- to encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resource (wood volume and land area) as is commercially possible;
- to aid in the achievement of the job creation target of 5,000 jobs as stated in *Northwestern Ontario: A Strategy for Development*[1].

(1) Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. Northwestern Ontario: A Strategy for Development. 1978.

(ii) Target Approximately 293,000 hectares of production forest is the present land base available for forest management. It is this portion of the total forest land base that is available to provide for the long term viability of the forest industry in the Atikokan District.

The target assigned to the Atikokan District through the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* is 280,000 NMm^3[1] of conifer and 100,000 NMm^3 of hardwood annually by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- improving the utilization of fibre throughout the logging and mill process;
- improving forest protection to reduce fibre losses to damaging agencies;
- maintaining the land base available for commercial forest production;
- encouraging the utilization and management of wood supplies from private lands.

Specifics of the forestry strategy include:

- increasing the operational efficiency and decreasing waste by the forest industry;
- encouraging industries to substitute hardwood for conifer mill requirements;
- increasing the level of protection against forest fires and damaging forest insects;
- employing techniques of increased forest yield through tree improvement and through pre-harvest treatments such as cleaning, thinning and fertilization;
- increasing the presently available forest land base of 293,000 hectares by reducing the area currently designated as non-operable through technological improvement in harvesting and regeneration, and through managing modified management areas;
- pursuing the fullest forest regeneration program on cutover and previously treated lands as is technologically and economically possible in order to provide a continuous supply of forest products;
- providing advice and/or assistance to private landowners to encourage forest management.

New and revised forest resource management plans, when completed, will provide a more accurate estimate of the quantity, location and utilization of the available timber supply within the District. The forest resource management planning system currently in place is considered complementary to the land use planning process.

(iv) Discussion There are three forest management units in the Atikokan District. Two of these, Flanders and Sapawe, are Crown Management Units. The third unit, the Boise Cascade Seine Concession, is held under licence by Boise Cascade of Canada Limited.

Approximately 293,000 hectares of forest land is considered to be available for wood production. It is this forest land base that is available to provide for the long-term viability of the District's forest industry. The District's annual available wood supply is currently estimated to be 281,200 cubic metres of conifer and 163,900 cubic metres of hardwood. This annual available wood supply is anticipated to be reduced to 280,000 cubic metres of conifer and 100,000 cubic metres of hardwood by the year 2000, following the planned removal of overmature timber volumes and adjusting for a smaller available production forest land base.

5. MINING

The overall intent of the mineral management policy is to provide for an optimum continuous contribution to the economy by mineral resource industries through orderly development and utilization of available mineral resources consistent with sound environmental practices.

a. Metallic and Non-Metallic Minerals

(i) Objective To encourage exploration for, and development of, mineral resources in the District.

(ii) Target Since the nature of mineral discovery is unpredicatable and the demand for minerals is dictated by fluctuations in international trade and by the private sector, the setting of production targets for minerals is not feasible.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring that land with high and moderate mineral potential remains open for mineral exploration wherever possible, and that areas withdrawn from staking be kept to a minimum;
- implementing Ministry assistance and incentive programs to facilitate mineral exploration and development;
- expanding the geological data base through field surveys and by the collection, storage and dissemination of up-to-date information

(1) NMm^3 - net merchantable cubic metres.

pertinent to the search for and development of minerals;

- encouraging the extraction and processing of minerals to meet the target of 2,000 to 3,000 new jobs in Northwestern Ontario, as stipulated in *Northwestern Ontario: A Strategy for Development;*
- encouraging the primary and secondary processing of mined materials in the local Atikokan area;
- constructing resource access roads with due regard to mineral potential and, wherever possible, providing access to high potential areas.

(iv) Discussion Of all primary industries in Ontario, mining is first in value of production. Since a healthy mining industry depends, among other things, upon a satisfactory rate of discovery to replace extracted ore, it is essential that the land base available for mineral exploration should not be reduced unnecessarily. Land with significant mineral potential will be kept open, not withstanding other land use activities and requirements.

Mineral exploration raises few conflicts with other land uses, since it is typically short-term, largely confined to those areas of high and moderate mineral potential and has little lasting effect on the land. Extraction operations may raise conflicts however. Through the use of approved operating criteria, the social and environmental impact of mineral extraction can be mitigated.

The *Atikokan District Background Information Report* identifies those areas of high and moderate potential where the geological conditions are most favourable for the discovery of a viable mineral deposit. Other areas are of lower potential, or of unknown potential where data are lacking. The possibility of finding significant mineral deposits in these areas, however, cannot be ruled out. As more detailed geological knowledge becomes available, the data maps will be refined accordingly.

In the District, excluding Quetico Provincial Park and the Turtle River-White Otter candidate park the potential area for mineral exploration is: High - 89,769 hectares; Medium - 95,133 hectares; Least - 404,105 hectares; Unknown - 35,521 hectares.

Increased exploration resulted from the release of a geophysical survey in 1981. Exploration occurring in the District includes the staking of mining claims, geophysical and geological surveys, drilling and trenching.

There are currently no active mines within the District, but potential exists for future mining operations. If world demand for minerals increases, more activity may take place in the search for iron, copper, gold, and other minerals.

Present mineral exploration is focused on precious metals and, if their values remain stable within the foreseeable future, indications are that mining could result if the occurrences prove rich enough.

b. Mineral Aggregate

(i) Objective The objective for mineral aggregate production is to meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target A target has not been set for mineral aggregate production since a detailed resource inventory and analysis for the Region is not yet available.

(iii) Strategy The objective will be achieved by identifying areas of significant mineral aggregate potential and maintaining that potential for the future by encouraging compatible uses which would not preclude aggregate extraction activities. The Township of Atikokan will be encouraged to acknowledge the importance of aggregate resources within the Township. Surficial geological mapping and agregate inventory programs will be encouraged.

(iv) Discussion Mineral aggregate, that is, sand, gravel and crushed stone, provide the bulk of the raw materials essential to the construction industry. During 1982 Atikokan District issued 44 quarry permits for 210,000 cubic metres of sand and gravel that was used primarily for the construction and maintenance of roads. The development of the Atikokan Generating Station also utilized a considerable amount of granular material. The protection of mineral aggregate, a critical, non-renewable resource, is a significant item in Ministry programs.

In order to ensure adequate future supplies of mineral aggregate at a reasonable cost, the District will strive to provide the best available

aggregate geology information. In this regard, the *Background Information Report* indicates the main areas of significant mineral aggregate potential, where most of the future aggregate supplies can be expected to be found. The *Land Use Guidelines* places minimal constraints on the land base available for aggregate extraction. The net areas available are 5,385 hectares of high potential and 32,441 hectares of moderate potential land. This represents approximately 97 percent of the total available aggregate land base.

These figures do not consider the quality of the material, access, or proximity to markets. These are factors which greatly influence exploration and extraction. For example, because of the high cost of transportation of such a bulk commodity, deposits occurring close to transportation corridors and demand centres, such as communities, take on particular significance.

A primary thrust is the identification and protection of critical areas in the local planning process. Through the plan input and review process, municipalities, other government agencies and the public will be encouraged to adopt policies which safeguard future aggregate resources and avoid land use conflicts which preclude expansion and/or utilization of existing pits.

A primary consideration with respect to the land use planning process is maintenance of futre options. Effectively, the Ministry is not seeking designation of large areas as "aggregate extraction". Rather, it is seeking where possible, designations such as agriculture and forestry, which provide for ongoing uses without closing the door on the future. It does, however, wish to suggest, within areas of high and moderate aggregate potential, no designations such as estate residential which limit future options.

Land use conflicts involving aggregate extraction are usually of a site specific nature and may be resolved by applying suitable operating criteria, including adequate buffering and screening, and by rehabilitation of the site after use.

Rehabilitation of land after extraction is required to restore the land to its former use, or to a subsequent use compatible with the surroundings of the site. Where an extraction operation will affect a large area of land, progressive rehabilitation is expected.

Extraction operations are not permitted in Quetico Park under present legislation. The process of designating park areas involved a careful evaluation of the resource base in order to minimize potential conflicts. Aggregate extraction is not recommended in the Turtle river-White Otter candidate park.

c. Peat

(i) Objective To identify significant areas of peat and maintain their availability for exploration and possible future extraction.

(ii) Target There is no specific target assigned for peat production.

(iii) Discussion A recent study conducted for the Ministry of Natural Resources identified major areas of peat deposits(1). However, until peat mining becomes an economically viable activity there are no specific land requirements. Accessible peatland areas of large size, especially those situated close to communities or otherwise easily accessible, will be assessed for their possible requirement for future energy use.

At the present time, peat moss is harvested and processed in northwestern Ontario for horticultural purposes. However, current trends in the energy field suggest that peat may become a viable energy source in the near future. Therefore the area's peat resources will be considered as a potential resource in future land use planning(2).

Peat production potential in the Atikokan area is low due to a lack of peat deposits of significant size and depth.

6. PROVINCIAL PARKS

(i) Goal and Objective To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments in a system of Provincial Parks. Four objectives have been established in this regard:

(1) Monenco Ontario Ltd. ***Evaluation of The Potential of Peat in Ontario.*** *Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Occasional Paper No. 7. 1981.*

(2) See Energy section

- **Protection Objective:** to protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario.
- **Recreation Objective:** to provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high-intensity day use to low-intensity wilderness experience.
- **Heritage Appreciation Objective:** to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.
- **Tourism Objective:** to provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the Province.

For ease of understanding, these objectives have been grouped and subdivided into components for which tentative targets have been developed. The regrouped objectives are Protection/Heritage Appreciation and Recreation/Tourism.

(ii) Targets

Protection/Heritage Appreciation For these objectives finite land areas are required.

Earth Science - To protect a system of provincially significant, representative and special earth science features through representation of each unit of Ontario's earth science history. Three earth science environmental landform/process themes are presently represented within Quetico Park in the Atikokan District. Four additional earth science environmental landform/process themes have been identified in the candidate park in the District.

Life Science - To protect a system of provincially significant life science features through representation by biophysiographic units and vegetative site type. There are 19 units in the Atikokan District. Quetico Park includes 11 biophysiographic units as well as a number of specific life science features such as rare or unusual plant communities. Four additional biophysiographic units have been identified in the candidate park in the District.

Historical Resources - To protect a system of provincially significant landscape-related, prehistorical and historical resources through representation of each theme and theme segment of Ontario history. No historical targets have been assigned to the District.

Recreation and Tourism

Day Use - To provide 15,000 recreation and tourism day use opportunities within the District by the year 2000.

Car-Camping - To provide 66,000 recreation and tourism car camping opportunities in the District by the year 2000.

Back Country Travel - To provide 256,000 wilderness back country travel opportunities in the District by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- encouraging tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in District provincial parks to meet the day-use and camping targets;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry travel;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories, within and outside the provincial parks system;
- reviewing within the context of the District land use planning process park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  i) should be recommended for park status;
  ii) should be dropped from further consideration for park status;
  iii) should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest[1].

(iv) Discussion Quetico Provincial Park, the only park in the Atikokan District, will continue to operate under the direction of an approved master plan. The park interior provides 256,000 wilderness back country travel opportunities. This number is based on the cur-

(1) Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. They need not become "Nature Reserves" under the ***Provincial Parks Act****, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the Government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.*

rent visitor distribution system, the length of the park operating season and the number of kilometres of canoe routes in the park. Future supply opportunities for wilderness back country travel are limited primarily by the length of the park operating season and the visitor distribution system. Future demands will therefore have to be met by other parks in the planning area.

The Dawson Trail Campground on French Lake in Quetico currently provides 31,000 car camping opportunities and 5,000 day use opportunities annually. Future demand projections to the year 2000 for car camping and day use are 68,000 and 16,000 opportunities respectively. Classification as a wilderness park and site constraints preclude expansion of present facilities at Dawson Trail to meet this demand. The deficit will therefore have to be picked up by the private sector or by the establishment of new parks in the District or Region.

In addition to the existing park, Table I identifies the status of candidate park areas in the Atikokan District.

TABLE 1 STATUS OF CANDIDATE PARK AREAS

Candidate	Area (ha)	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Turtle River — White Otter	20,000	Waterway	35,000 car-camping opportunities 10,000 day-use opportunities 20,000 non-wilderness recreational opportunities plus 4 earth science themes and 4 life science units.	Recommended for park status

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective, and complement the Provincial Park system by providing or encourging protection for additional areas not regulated as provincial parks.

Where they occur on public land, the Ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through cooperation with others' attempts to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's cooperation in protecting such features. The identification of Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest on private land does not indicate any intent of the Ministry to acquire land or restrain any private use of land. At present there are not any Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest located within the District.

The Turtle River Waterway candidate and the White Otter candidate parks have been combined and recommended for provincial park status. In combining the two candidates, a single unit has been created reflecting the continuity of the water system and providing the required protection for the recreational and cultural values found in each.

7. TOURISM

(i) **Objective** To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other land a continuous contribution to the economy of Northwestern Ontario from tourism while ensuring that the sustaining capacity of the environment is not exceeded and that provisions are made for outdoor recreation for local use.

(ii) **Strategy** No specific target eg. user days, has been assigned to the Atikokan District. The importance of tourism to the area is fully recongnized and will be an important consideration in the land use planning exercise. Use of the resources by residents will be as important as use by tourists.

Cooperation with local tourist operators and the Township of Atikokan will continue with the objective of increasing tourist use of the area. The Ministry of Natural Resources will cooperate with other provincial government agencies such as the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation and the Ministry of Northern Afairs to promote and expand the Atikokan area tourist program:

- land for expansion of services by existing tourist operators may be given priority;
- commercial outpost camp lakes, existing and future, will be identified and protected;

- commercial tourist development sites on Highway 11 and the Bending Lake Highway will be identified and made available through the preparation of highway corridor development plans;
- the policy of prohibiting crown land camping will continue in the vicinity of tourist operators providing services;
- opportunities for tourist operator diversification such as drive-in outpost camps catering to family groups will be provided and encouraged.

(iii) Discussion The tourist industry has greatly increased in scope and importance since the closing of the mines in the Atikokan area and is now second only to the forest industry as an employer. An aggressive and effective tourism enhancement program being coordinated by local outfitters and the Township will further increase the importance of the tourist industry.

Tourism includes hunting, fishing, canoeing, people seeking an out-of-doors experience, shopping and family recreation. Motels and hotels rely on the tourism sector for much of their clientele. The Atikokan area, with its many lakes, streams and rocky, forested terrain, is attractive to tourists interested in activities such as photography, hiking, wildlife viewing, swimming and site-seeing. Presently, most tourists come from the population centres of the midwestern United States. A large population base is not necessary to support a major tourist industry. As noted above, the positive and progressive attitude of the community and its' leaders, and support from the Provincial Government such as the Ministries of Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs and Natural Resources will undoubtedly make Atikokan a major northwestern Ontario tourist centre.

Quetico Park is a wilderness park that provides unparalleled family canoeing opportunities. With its unique myriad of interconnected lakes and streams, it is a major attraction for the Atikokan area and contributes significantly to the inflow of tourists dollars.

The question of unrestricted Crown land camping is a major concern of local tourist operators providing campground services. In addition, the clean-up of Crown land and the maintenance of traditional use sites is increasingly more difficult.

A list of tourist lakes for remote outpost camps is provided in appendix D.

8. WILDLIFE

a. General

(i) Broad Objective To provide sustained optimum cultural, social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario through the management, protection and rehabilitation of the wildlife resources in Ontario.

(ii) Strategy
- managing the Region's wildlife on a biologically sound basis;
- maintaining and, where possible, enhancing wildlife habitat through input into forest operating other resource management plans, and direct habitat modifications;
- determining harvest targets on the basis of an optimum sustained yield;
- giving Ontario residents priority in the allocation of hunting opportunities and acknowledging the commitment to Native Treaty rights;
- providing opportunities for increased viewing of wildlife;
- identifying and protecting rare and endangered species of wildlife and their habitat;
- enforcing and encouraging adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife, including hunting regulations;
- improving the base of knowledge to more effectively manage wildlife.

(iii) Discussion Wildlife resources play a highly significant role in the life style and economy of the planning area. They provide a source of recreation through hunting and nature appreciation, and represent a supplementary source of food for many people. Tourist-related economic benefits are substantial. Furthermore, trapping and the fur industry it sustains, represent a significant source of income for the region.

Besides the management of huntable animals, the Ministry also has a responsibility for the protection of non-game and endangered species which inhabit the area such as: bald eagle, peregrine falcon, golden eagle, white pelican, piping plover and eastern cougar.

Successful wildlife production depends upon sound management programs aimed at the maintenance and improvement of suitable habitats in conjunction with appropriate harvest controls. Provincial and Regional guidelines give direction for forest management practices for the protection of significant areas of wildlife habitat. These guidelines include modified cut-

ting patterns, restricting clear cut size and the establishment of modified management areas where such practices are deemed necessary to protect wildlife resources.

To maintain or increase the quality of hunting opportunities presently existing in the area, various management techniques will be required, dependent upon locally occurring conditions. Management options which may be utilized are: season restrictions, area specific licencing, control of hunter efficiency and hunter numbers, predator control and control of the age and sex structure of the harvest.

A system of wildlife management units issued to enable wildlife to be managed on the basis of ecological and socio-economic criteria. These units are used as the basic areas for data collection on factors affecting wildlife populations, development of management plans, programs and proposals, and recommendations for hunting seasons.

In previous years, concern was expressed by residents with the impact of non-residents on game availability. Now in most areas residents receive preference over non-residents in terms of licence fees and hunting season length. However the hunting tourist does make a significant contribution to the local economy and wildlife management techniques must consider the full costs and benefits of non-resident participation in order to optimize benefits to residents of the planning area.

b. Moose

(i) Objective The major objective for moose management is to protect and enhance the moose resource and to provide opportunities for recreation from moose for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario.

(ii) Target To produce 3,600 moose with an annual harvest of 400 animals by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring forest management practices that produce habitat consistent with the *Standards and Guidelines for Moose Habitat Management;*
- manipulating age and sex ratios of moose and controlling the number killed;
- controlling predators in problem areas through trapping or through direct predator control;
- improving our base of knowledge through population, habitat and harvest surveys and computer-assisted data analysis;
- improving, where possible, enforcement efficiency and efforts;
- reducing the loss of recreational opportunities caused by wounding through improved hunter education and firearms proficiency training;
- producing a District moose management plan.

(iv) Discussion The moose population target was based on two sources of information; average moose population densities prior to the decline and current densities in specific areas within the Region which have little hunting pressure. With proper harvest, suitable habitat and selective predator control, it is estimated that moose populations could be maintained at a density of 0.38 moose/km^2 (1 moose/sq.mi.). This value represents target densities in the core portion of the moose range, with lower values in more northerly and southerly units. It must be appreciated that potential densities differ among management units because of differences in the quality of habitat and in the opportunity to improve it.

The potential harvest of moose has been determined by computer modelling and is estimated to be 18 percent of the mid-winter population.

To achieve this level of harvest, the following assumptions were made:

- that the sex ratio of the adult herd would be 40 percent bulls and 60 percent cows;
- that habitat would be managed to produce a carrying capacity of 0.39 moose/km^2;
- the ratio of calves/adult cows would be 1.56 at birth; calves/yearling cows would be 0.30 at birth and calves/adult plus yearling cows prior to the hunt would be 0.81;
- that the harvest would be predominantly bulls and calves, with cows comprising no more than twenty percent of the harvest.

c. Deer

(i) Objective The objective in the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* is to manage the deer population consistent with habitat capability, land use, the well being of the species and to provide opportunities for economic and social benefits from hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To produce 4,100 deer with an annual harvest of 340 animals by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring forest management practices that produce habitat consistent with the *Standards and Guidelines for Deer Habitat Management*, (OMNR,1982);
- encouraging the production of deer habitat on patented lands through education and providing technical assistance;
- regulating the harvest of antlerless deer, consistent with the object for population growth and size;
- improving where possible enforcement efficiency and efforts;
- improving our base of knowledge, through population, habitat and harvest surveys, and computer-assisted data analysis;
- producing a District deer management plan.

(iv) Discussion The District is located near the northern limit of the white-tailed deer range. As a result, deer densities fluctuate greatly in response to winter severity and predation.

Timber harvesting practices are generally beneficial for deer when clearcut size is small and when cuts are dispersed in mature timber stands. Logging practices which result in large and poorly dispersed cuts do not provide maximum deer populations.

For the purpose of estimating the capability of the district to meet the target, it was necessary to make the following assumptions:

- that deer populations could be restored to and maintained at a population density equivalent to that of the mid 1970's - 0.44 deer/km^2;
- that most Crown and patented land would be available for deer production and harvest;
- that there will be full implementation of the deer program including selective harvest, increased and improved enforcement, selective predator control and improved habitat management;
- that the harvesting practices of Natives will not be detrimental to the herd;
- that winter severity will decimate the herd;
- that a ratio of greater than one wolf per 140 deer will prevent population growth.

d. Bear

(i) Objective The major objective for bear management is to manage the bear population consistent with habitat capability, land use and the well being of the species and to provide economic and social benefits from opportunities for hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To support a population capable of supporting an annual harvest of 110 bear by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- maintaining habitat as a secondary benefit of input on deer and moose into forestry plans;
- improving knowledge through study of the relationship of hunting pressure and harvest;
- encouraging the harvest of bears in areas where they are a nuisance;
- by producing a District bear management plan.

(iv) Discussion Until recently, bear in Ontario were considered to be a nuisance animal. There is no reliable way of counting bear. Therefore, there is no reliable population information available and the estimated District huntable population of 1,100 bear is based on densities derived from studies in other areas.

For the purpose of setting the bear target for this District, the following assumptions were made, based on bear research conducted in Northeastern Ontario:

- bear population would be 0.16 bear/km^2 in much of the Boreal Forest Region and 0.31 bear/km^2 in the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence forest region;
- wildlife management units were classed in one of three density classes roughly based on the composition of the forest. These classes were 0.20 bear/km^2, 0.15 bear/km^2, 0.125 bear/km^2;
- bear populations would decline if total mortality exceeded 20 percent of the population annually;
- hunters could harvest 10 percent of the population annually without causing a population decline.

e. Small Game and Waterfowl

(i) Objective To meet the demand for hunting and viewing opportunities for waterfowl and small game and to increase the opportunities for recreational, economic and cultural benefits from waterfowl and small game resources.

(ii) Target No specific targets have been established. The District will meet the demand

for hunting and viewing opportunities provided by small game and waterfowl.

(iii) Strategy

- perpetuating a variety of wildlife habitat types by maintaining interspersed vegetation types and age classes of forest through the forest management process;
- maintaining inventories of small game populations where feasible.

(iv) Discussion Small game and waterfowl are recognized as a recreational feature of the area and are used by both residents and tourists.

f. Non-consumptive Uses

(i) Objective

- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list;
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to;
  i) provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and education uses;
  ii) ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity;
  iii) ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy

- to protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands, and to ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- to identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicates that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. The categories include:
  i) endangered, threatened or rare species;
  ii) populations of significant wildlife species (both non-game and game);
- to work cooperatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial, and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- to increase non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species;
- to provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both non-game and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

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9. WILD RICE

a. Broad Objective

To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to Native people.

(i) Objectives

- to provide a source of food for Native people and other local residents;
- to allocate harvesting rights for personal and commercial purposes, use among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users;
- to provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters;
- to stabilize annual production;
- to improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the rice industry.

(ii) Target To increase the average annual harvest of rice to 1,100 kg/year by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- allocating Crown land for wild rice production in order that:
  i) the commonly-harvested areas of the Native people are reserved for them;
  ii) opportunities for commercial use of the wild rice crop are optimized;
  iii) personal use and recreational needs of residents are met;
  iv) research requirements are met.
- encouraging establishment of rice in areas of the Province where conditions are suitable and where it can be done without inappropriate conflict with other uses of lands and waters;
- protecting rice habitat in order to sustain future production;
- supporting further research and educational

programs and providing technical advice for the benefit of the rice industry in Ontario;
- encouraging the use of improved methods of cultivation and harvesting of rice in order to increase the yield per unit area, at the same time respecting the cultural significance to Native people of traditional rice harvesting methods;
- encouraging the processing of "green rice"(1) within Canada.

(iv) Discussion Most of the lakes in the District have little or no potential for producing rice. Lakes with the greatest potential are the Sandpoint - Lac la Croix area, the Dovetail - Williamson Lake and the Jackfish - Caribus areas. Other shallow water lakes within the District may also have potential.

10. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Table 2 summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Atikokan District to the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the Resource Policy section.

(1) "green rice" refers to rice harvested from the plant before it is dried and processed.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Program	District Targets (Year 2000)
Aggregate	Meet Demand
Agriculture	Protection of CLI Classes 1 to 4 Agricultural Lands
Commercial Fishing	12,000 kg/year - coarse and commercial fish
Cottaging	440 cottage lots
Crown Land Recreation	n/a
Forestry:	
Conifer	281,000NMm^3
Hardwood	164,000NMm^3
Hunting:	
Moose	400 animals/year
Deer	340 animals/year
Bear	110 animals/year
Mining	Encourage exploration and development
Peat	n/a
Provincial Parks	15,000 day use opportunities 66,000 car camping opportunities 256,000 wilderness opportunities 20,000 non-wilderness opportunities 7 earth science themes 15 life science biophysiographic units
Rural Residential	n/a
Sport Fishing	240,000 kg/year
Tourism	Encourage and enhancement of opportunities - 47 lakes identified for tourism
Trapping	4550 beaver/year
Wild Rice Harvesting	1,100 kg/year
Urban development	n/a

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District has been divided into 11 areas. Each area has individual resource characteristics and user activities. The land use policy for each area states which Ministry programs could operate on Crown land and what guidelines or conditions may apply. Where the Ministry would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, these are noted under the guidelines. The rationale for the division of the planning area into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (eg. timber licences on Crown land) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity
This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area. The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses (eg. tourism) will require specific consideration in a particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the road and modified management area guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand, crown cottaging development for example, but the existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its land use guidelines have no legal status and that land use control on private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interest. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedure provided for by the *Plan-*

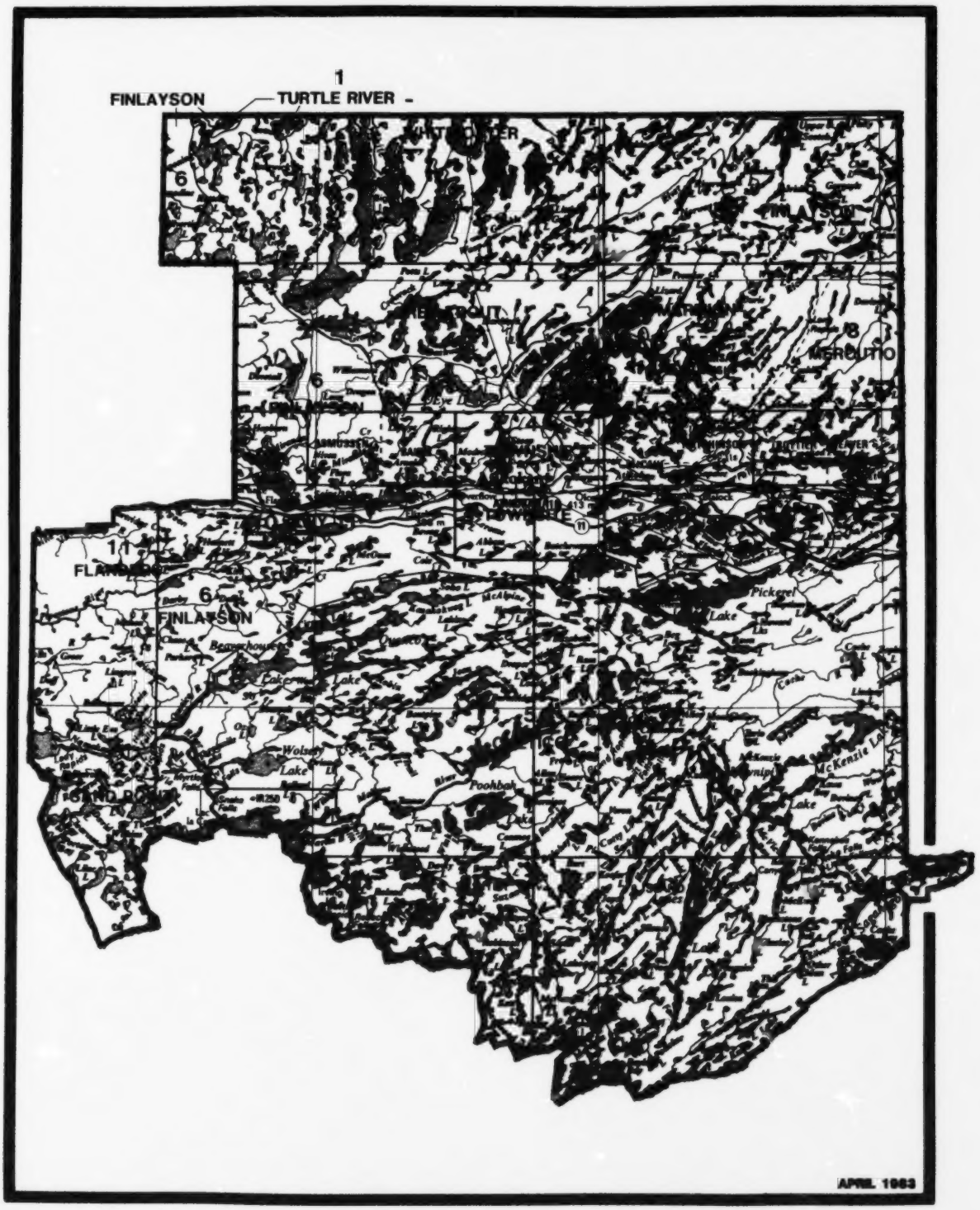
ning Act and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry indicates that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making inputs to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by MMAH or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to Provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the Reserve.

Figure 2

ATIKOKAN DISTRICT



1. TURTLE RIVER - WHITE OTTER

a. Area Description

This area, in the northwest part of the District, includes White Otter Lake and a small portion of the Turtle River. It has an area of 20,200 hectares and is part of a waterway system that extends into the Fort Frances, Dryden and Ignace Districts. The area includes a 200 metre deep strip of land on each side of the Turtle River and White Otter Lake. In addition, a managed skyline outside the 200 metre recommended park boundary will be applied where appropriate. The park boundary has been, in some cases, particularly on White Otter Lake, extended beyond the 200 metres to include significant cultural and natural nodes.

Present uses include water oriented recreation and trapping. The White Otter Castle on the north end of White Otter lake is a locally significant tourist attraction. Access to the White Otter Lake area is limited to air and boat travel.

An old logging road, in extremely poor condition, accesses the south end of Ann Bay. A forest access road exists to the north of the recommended park at Dibble Lake.

In addition, the Turtle River will be crossed by the Bending Lake Highway at point just northwest of Pekagoning Lake.

Issues identified within the area include the need for repair and maintenance of the White Otter Castle and preservation of the tourist and recreational use of the waterway.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status. It is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the land use activity section. However it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 1 - TURTLE RIVER - WHITE OTTER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that bait fishing activities be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry	x		
Hunting	x		It is recommended that Hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that exploration and extraction be permitted in accordance with specific guidelines.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	New road access to the area will be limited to a minimum of waterway crossings. All crossing and associated roads will adhere to Ministry guidelines.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		It is recommended that sports fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	No facility development.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that trapping be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No wild rice areas have been identified.
Urban Development		x	

2. SANDPOINT

a. Area Description

This area is located in the southwest corner of the District. It is bounded on the south and west by the International Boundary, and on the north by Bullmoose Lake. The Lac la Croix Indian Reserve-25D, is located in the southwest part of the area.

In 1980, an extension of the Flanders Road system provided the first access from Ontario to the area. The southern part of the area is crossed by a single hydro line corridor which supplies electricity to the Lac la Croix Reservation.

Present uses are cottaging, boating, canoeing, angling and resource extraction such as commercial fishing, trapping, wild rice harvesting and logging.

There are 80 cottages, 4 commercial tourist lodges, a Canada Customs station, a Ministry of Natural Resources' conservation officer station and one commercial outpost camp in this area.

There are two concerns in the area. Cottagers are concerned about the effects that may result from road access created by future forestry operations. The second concern is the exclusion of motor powered water craft from the American side of Lac la Croix which has resulted in intensive use of the Canadian waters and increased angling pressure.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is designated for general recreation, including a slight increase in both cottaging and tourism and controlled resource extraction, including wild rice harvesting, trapping, mineral exploration, commercial fishing and maintaining a high deer population.

The high quality of the area's esthetics will be protected. All land uses will protect sensitive areas and historical sites such as the Dawson Trail portage and two wilderness areas on Lac la Croix and Loon Lake. The two patented land areas in Lac la Croix donated to the Province of Ontario by the Izaac Walton League will remain undeveloped wildlands in accordance with the terms and conditions of the donation agreement.

The application of modified management area guidelines will protect recreational, tourism and important fish and wildlife values in the area.

The Ministry will participate in any existing Forest Fire Protection Agreement with the United States Forest Service.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 2 - SANDPOINT

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values, important fish and wildlife habitat, historical values, earth and life science features will be reflected in conditions listed on quarry and work permits.
Agriculture	x		
Bait Fishing	x		The entire area is licenced.
Commercial Fishing	x		This activity will be permitted on Sandpoint, Lac la Croix and Red Horse Lakes.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging	x		Additional Crown land cottaging may be permitted on Sandpoint Lake. Cottaging may be permitted on Bill, Marr and Little Eva Lakes. A 200 metre no cut modified management area applies to all lots 2 hectares in size or less. On all other lots a 200 metre modified management area applies around all development on an individual basis.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Camping will be encouraged at commercial tourist facilities rather than on Crown land. Additional public facilities or access points will not be constructed.
Forestry	x		Management, operating and annual plans will contain specific forest management guidelines such as the type and location of cutting areas, roads, modified management areas and silvicultural operations. The plans will address other land uses in the area including recreation, tourism, important fish and wildlife habitat, historical values and earth and life science features. A 200 metre no cut modified management area applies along the International Boundary Waters. A 120 metre modified management area applies along the Namakan River canoe route.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activities will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism, recreation, important fish and wildlife habitat, historical values and earth and life science features will be reflected in conditions listed on work permits. The staking restriction is rescinded except for a 200 metre deep strip on the Boundary Waters
Provincial Parks		x	In the portion of the area adjacent to Quetico Provincial Park the buffers identified in the Master Plan will apply.
Roads	x		Road guidelines will apply. New roads will be permitted for resource management purposes. Roads to private lands and the Lac la Croix Reserve will be considered on an individual basis.
Rural Residential		x	Additional land will not be made available for permanent rural residential use. Existing activity may be permitted.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sports Fishing	x		A 120 metre no cut inner zone within a modified management area applies to the following prime lake trout lakes: Trout, Lilac, Spring, Thompson, David and Lac la Croix. The lake survey program will continue.
Tourism	x		Consideration will be given to existing lodges (resorts) to expand their present development. Namakan Lake may be considered for an additional lodge. Captain Tom Lake is a tourist lake with an existing commercial outpost camp. Red Horse Lake will be considered as a proposed tourist lake for commercial outposts camps that may have road access.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting activity will continue under existing policy. Wild rice areas are Pear, Cranberry, Redhorse Lakes and the Namakan and Redhorse Rivers.
Urban Development		x	

3. TOWNSITE

a. Area Description

The area consists of the developed portion of the Township of Atikokan, and is the urban, industrial and service centre for the Atikokan District.

There are little or no Crown lands in this area.

Development is controlled by an Official Plan and zoning by-laws.

The town is accessed by provincial highways and resource access roads and is crossed by several hydro line corridors, a railway and a natural gas pipeline corridor.

b. Land Use Intent

The area will continue as a townsite.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will maintain liaison with the Atikokan township to ensure that Ministry concerns are addressed in their Official Plan and zoning by-laws and to encourage industrial, residential and tourist oriented development in this area.

The Atikokan River flows through the Townsite and is prone to flooding. The flood plain will be identified and incorported in the Official Plan for the town. Supplementary by-laws will control development and land use within the identified flood plain.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 3- TOWNSITE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		All activity will conform with the Atikokan Township Official Plan and zoning by-laws.
Agriculture	x		
Bait Fishing	x		The entire area will continue to be licenced.
Commerical Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	The Atikokan Township Official Plan and municipal by-laws apply.
Mining	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential	x		Development is subject to the Atikokan Township Official Plan and zoning by-laws.
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		Trapping on private land is subject to the owners consent.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		Development will conform with the Atikokan Township Official Plan and zoning by-laws.

4. AREA NUMBER 4 - TOWNSHIP

a. Area Description

This area consists of the Corporation of the Township of Atikokan and includes two surveyed townships, Freeborn and Schwenger and a similar sized area to the south. It is located near the geographic centre of the District and is well accessed by provincial highways and resource access roads. In addition, this area is part of the Boise Cascade Forest Management Agreement area.

Existing uses include uban and rural residential, some cottaging (3) tourism (motels - 2), and public recreation. There is also considerable resource extraction and a limited amount of small-scale agriculture carried out. The Atikokan Generating Station and the Atikokan Municipal Airport are located in this area. The District is crossed by several hydro line corridors, a natural gas pipeline, and a railway.

Major issues include the environmental effects of the Generating Station, the economic and social effects of the mine closures (Steep Rock and Caland Ore) and the need to develop the tourism and industrial potential of the area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use will be the continued servicing of the municipal township with emphasis on resource extraction (forestry and mining, including aggregate), industrial development and tourism and recreational activities.

Modified management areas will be applied to recreational, residential and tourism developments as required. Road access will be managed to facilitate the overall land use intent.

All Crown land development and uses will attempt to conform to the Official Plan and associated zoning by-laws of the Township. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue a close working liaison with the Township regarding all activities in the area.

The Atikokan River flows through the Townsite and is prone to flooding. The flood plain will be identified and incorporated in the Official Plan for the town. Supplementary by-laws will control development and land use within the identified flood plain.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 4 - TOWNSHIP

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		All activity will conform with the Atikokan township Official Plan and zoning by-laws.
Agriculture	x		
Bait Fishing	x		The entire area will continue to be licenced.
Commercial Fishing		x	The area does not contain any lakes large enough to support a commercial fishery.
Cottaging	x		Additional cottaging may occur on Lerome Lake and on patented lands in accordance with the *Atikokan Township Official Plan* and zoning by-laws. A 200 metre no cut modified management area applies to all lots 2 hectares in size or less. On all other lots a 200 metre modified management area applies around all development on an individual basis.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		New public access points will not be developed except for cottage subdivisions as required by lake development plans. Camping will be encouraged at commercial tourist facilities rather than on Crown land. If cottage subdivision development occurs on Lerome Lake, the existing access point may be upgraded. Access to Plateau Lake will not be upgraded.
Forestry	x		Management, operating and annual plans will contain specific forest management guidelines. All forestry activities should conform with the *Atikokan Township Official Plan* and zoning by-laws.
Hunting	x		The *Atikokan Township Official Plan* and municipal by-laws apply.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activities will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism, recreation, important fish and wildlife habitat, historical values and earth and life science features will be reflected on work permits. All activities will conform with the *Atikokan Township Official Plan* and zoning by-laws.
Provincial Parks		x	In the portion of the area adjacent to Quetico Provincial Park the buffers identified in the Master Plan will apply.
Roads	x		Road guidelines will apply. Highway development plans will be prepared for Highways 11 and 11B and the Bending Lake Highway (includes Highway 622). All road development will comply with the *Atikokan Township Official Plan* and zoning by-laws.
Rural Residential	x		Development is subject to the *Atikokan Township Official Plan* and zoning by-laws.
Sports Fishing	x		A 120 metre no cut inner zone within a modified management area applies to the two prime lake trout lakes: Abbess and Jim Lakes.
Tourism	x		New lodge development will be encouraged on private land. Jackfish Lake will be considered a proposed tourist lake for commercial outpost camps that may have road access.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting activity will continue. Caribus Creek, Kemuel Lake and the Rawn Reservoir have some potential to produce rice. Other lakes in the area may have potential to produce rice.
Urban Development	x		Development will conform with the *Atikokan Township Official Plan* and zoning by-laws.

5. QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK

a. Area Description

Quetico Provincial Park occupies the southern half of the Atikokan District. The park is classified as a wilderness park with a goal as follows: "The goal is to preserve Quetico Provincial Park which contains an environment of geological, biological, cultural and recreational significance, in perpetuity for the people of Ontario as an area of wilderness that is not adversely affected by human activities."(1)

Existing activities centre on wilderness canoe travel, angling and wildlife and scenic viewing. Quetico is a major contributor to the Atikokan area tourist industry.

b. Land Use Intent

Quetico will be managed as a wilderness park in accordance with the Ministry policies and the approved master plan.

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(1) Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. ***Quetico Provincial Park Revised Park Policy. 1982.***

6. FINLAYSON

a. Area Description

As shown on Figure 2, the Finlayson area includes a large portion of the District. The major portions are located north and east of Atikokan, south of Highway 11, east of Atikokan and north of Calm Lake. Two small segments in the extreme northwest corner of the District complete the area. A significant portion of the Boise Cascade Forest Management Agreement is in this area.

Present use includes resource extraction, recreation and commercial tourist development. There are 8 cottages, 2 commercial tourist lodges and 8 commercial outpost camps in the area. Development is sparse.

Existing uses include logging, mineral exploration, trapping, commercial bait fishing, aggregate extraction, recreation, tourism and wild rice harvesting. Recreational use of the area by both residents and non-residents for angling and hunting is intensive. The area contains two hydro line corridors, a natural gas pipeline corridor and a railway.

The area is significant for resource extraction, tourism and recreation. The majority of the area is well accessed by resource extraction roads.

No specific problems have been identified in the area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use in the area will continue to be timber production. Mineral exploration and development will be encouraged. Recreational levels will be increased through increased cottaging development. An increase in commercial outpost camps and tourist lodges will be encouraged.

Access will generally be restricted to roads necessary for resource extraction. Prime lake trout lakes and tourist lakes will be protected from road access. Lakes intended for cottage development will be protected from road access until individual lake development plans are prepared.

Modified management areas will be applied as required to lakes with recreational and tourism development, significant fish and wildlife features, major and secondary highways, the Eye River canoe route, to protect rare and endangered species and sensitive areas.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 6 — FINLAYSON

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values, important fish and wildlife habitat, historical values and earth and life science features will be reflected in work and quarry permits. Conflicts will be resolved on an individual basis.
Agriculture	x		
Bait Fishing	x		The entire area will continue to be licenced.
Commercial Fishing	x		This activity will be permitted on Finlayson and Upper Scotch Lakes.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging	x		Cottaging may be permitted subject to lake development plans on the following lakes: Frederickson, Mahon, Pipe, Chase, Parker, Darby, Perley, Kirk, Mooney, South of McCaulay, Osinawi, Disk, Lequer, Companion, Vista, Premier, Durie, Kekush, Farley, Bellmore, Wilson, Dovetail and Mud. Cottaging on private lands on Whiskey Jack and Sapawe Lakes will be encouraged. A 200 metre no cut modified management area applies to all lots 2 hectares in size or less. On all other lots a 200 metre modified management area applies around all development on an individual basis.
Crown Land Recreation	x		New public access points will not be developed, except for cottage subdivisions as required by lake development plans. Camping will be encouraged at commercial tourist facilities rather than on Crown land.
Forestry	x		Management, operating and annual plans will contain specific forest management guidelines.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activities will be encouraged subject to operating guidelines.
Provincial Parks		x	In the portion of the area adjacent to Quetico Provincial Park the buffers identified in the Master Plan will apply.
Roads	x		Road guidelines will apply. Requests for permission to construct roads to existing cottage subdivisions will be considered on an individual basis. A highway development plan for the Bending Lake Highway will be prepared.
Rural Residential		x	Additional land will not be made available for permanent rural residential use. Existing activity may be permitted.
Sports Fishing	x		A 120 metre no cut inner zone within a modified management area applies to the following prime lake trout lakes: Narrow, Cole, Owl, Flora, Niven, Milk, Van Nostrand and Joe. A 120 metre modified management area applies to the following other lake trout lakes: Gargoyle and Upper Scotch. The lake survey program will continue.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		An increase in tourism will be encouraged. Expansion of existing lodge and campground facilities will be considered on an individual basis. The commercial outpost camp on Gargoyle Lake, a lake trout lake, will be non-transferable. McQuat, Keewatin, Light, Pisky, and Hematite Lakes are tourist lakes with commercial outpost camps. Richardson and Gargoyle are tourist lakes which have commercial outpost camps and may have road access. The following tourist lakes are proposed for future commercial outpost camp establishments: Miranda, Left Eye, Messada, Benelux and Leach. The following tourist lakes are proposed for future commercial outpost camps and may have road access: Surprise, Upper Finlayson, Bradshaw, Husband and Lizard. Land for a major tourist facility development is approved on Finlayson Lake.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting activity will continue. Dovetail Lake may be a potential producer.
Urban Development		x	

7. GREYTROUT

a. Area Description

This area includes the northwest and north central portions of the District, excluding the White Otter Lake area. The boundaries of the area are the Bending Lake Highway to the south and west and the Hardtack Lake road system to the east. A portion of the Forest Management Agreement of the Seine River Concession is in this area.

Present uses include resource extraction, recreation and commercial tourist development. There are 66 cottages, 23 commercial outpost camps and 4 main lodges in the area. Two hydro line corridors cross the area. Development is sparse.

Existing activities include logging, mineral exploration, trapping, commercial bait fish operations, aggregate extraction, recreation and tourism. Recreational use of the area by both residents and non-residents is high for canoeing, angling and hunting.

The area is important because of its 45 known prime lake trout lakes and its relative inaccessibility by road at the present time.

The protection of known lake trout lakes, the possibility of discovering additional lake trout lakes and the locations of future resource extraction roads are concerns in managing this area.

The Atomic Energy of Canada Limited drill exploration site at Forsberg Lake is of concern to some people of the Atikokan area.

b. Land Use Intent

Logging operations will be of primary importance in this area, the maintenance of the lake trout, moose and deer populations, and the enhancement of associated tourism and recreational opportunities will also be a priority. The area is partly in the Forest Management Agreement of the Seine River Concession.

Modified management areas will be identified to ensure the protection of the lake trout fishery and associated tourism opportunities. Road access to the area will be restricted to ensure a low level of general public use. Prime trout lakes will have a 120 metre no cut inner zone as part of the applied modified management area.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 7 — GREYTROUT

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values, important fish and wildlife habitat, historical values and earth and life science features will be reflected in conditions listed on work and quarry permits. Conflicts will be resolved on an individual basis.
Agriculture	x		
Bait Fishing	x		The entire area will continue to be licenced.
Commercial Fishing	x		This activity will be permitted on Pekagoning, Clearwater West, Greytrout, Turtle, Crowrock, Dashwa, Sandford, Irene and Gulliver Lakes.
Cottaging	x		Cottaging may be permitted subject to lake development plans on: Bold, Turtle, Williamson, East of Dashwa, Eye, Sunshine and Grant Lakes. A 200 metre no cut modified management area applies to all lots 2 hectares in size or less. On all other lots a 200 metre modified management area applies around all development on an individual basis.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		New public access points will not be developed, except for cottage subdivisions as required by lake development plans. Camping will be encouraged at commercial tourist facilities rather than on Crown land.
Forestry	x		Management, operating and annual plans will contain specific forest management guidelines.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activities will be encouraged subject to operating guidelines.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road access to the area will be managed for resource production and low density recreation use. Public travel may be prohibited on resource roads. Road guidelines will apply on tourist lakes and prime lake trout lakes subject to topographic constraints. Request for construction of roads to cottage lots will be considered on an individual basis. A highway development plan for the Bending Lake Highway will be prepared.
Rural Residential		x	Additional land will not be made available for permanent rural residential use. Existing activity may be permitted.
Sports Fishing	x		A 120 metre no cut inner zone with a modified management area applies to the following prime lake trout lakes: Pekagoning, Serpent, Sparkle, Bethune, Little Greytrout, South of Pekagoning, Secret, Adele, Monte, Petersen, Roughstone, Walt, Herb, Little Sandford, Little Irene, South of Bow, Gulliver, Irene, Sandford, Campus, Mabel, Elsie, Clearwater West, Dashwa, Crowrock, Riverview, Red Paint, Hardtack, Gamble, Bow, Forsberg, Dragon, Little Gull, Doan, Wasp, Silvertip, Rutter, Greytrout, Sedgwick, Crook, East Campus, Nevison, Nora, Dibble and Mount. A 120 metre modified management area applies to the following other lake trout lakes: Norway, Turtle and Eye Lakes. The lake survey program will continue.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		Expansion of existing lodge and campground facilities will be considered on an individual basis. The commercial outpost camps on Sedgwick and Rutter Lakes both prime lake trout lakes are non-transferable. Pine, Sedgwick, North of Sedgwick, Rollingstone, Irene, Little Gull, Doan, Gamble, Riverview, Fire Island and Pyramid Lakes are tourist lakes with commercial outpost camps. Pekagoning, Rutter, Clearwater West and Bow Lakes are tourist lakes with commercial outpost camps and may have road access. The following tourist lakes are proposed for future commercial outpost camps: East of Ricemere, Roman, Halfmoon and South of Bow. The following lake is proposed for future commercial outpost camps and may have road access: Below Bow Lake. Sandford and Mount Lakes have fly-in lodges and may be protected from road access.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting activity will continue.
Urban Development	x		

8. MERCUTIO

a. Area Description

The Mercutio area is located in the east central part of the District. It is bounded on the north and west by the Seine river and on the south by Crooked Pine Lake.

Existing uses include resource extraction (logging), and general recreation. Presently, 1 cottage and 7 outpost camps are in the area. A natural gas pipeline corridor is found along the western side of the area.

This area has high moose population and is attractive to hunters. The protection of the high moose population and the utilization of the area's timber resources are concerns which will have to be addressed in the management of this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is designated for resource extraction and general recreation with the intention of maintaining the moose population.

Modified management areas will be applied to protect recreational and tourism development.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 8 — MERCUTIO

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values, important fish and wildlife habitat, historical values and earth and life science features will be reflected in work and quarry permits. Conflicts will be resolved on an individual basis.
Agriculture	x		
Bait Fishing	x		The entire area will continue to be licenced.
Commercial Fishing	x		This activity will be permitted on Mercutio Lake.
Cottaging	x		Cottaging may be permitted subject to lake development plans on the following lakes: Old Man, Wabash, Matson, Melema, East of Seine River and Elliot. A 200 metre no cut modified management area applies to all lots 2 hectares in size or less. On all other lots a 200 metre modified management area applies around all development on an individual basis.
Crown Land Recreation	x		New public access points will not be developed except for cottage subdivisions as required by lake development plans. Camping will be encouraged at commercial tourist facilities rather than on Crown land.
Forestry	x		Management, operating and annual plans will contain specific forest management guidelines.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activities will be encouraged subject to operating guidelines.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road guidelines will apply to ensure the compatibility of the roads with other land uses such as the maintenance of the high moose population and tourist lakes. Request for construction of roads to cottage lots will be considered on an individual basis.
Rural Residential		x	Additional land will not be made available for permanent rural residential use. Existing activity may be permitted.
Sports Fishing	x		A 120 metre no cut inner zone of a modified management area applies to Elbow Lake, a prime lake trout lake.
Tourism	x		Byers, Lodge and Mercutio Lakes are tourist lakes with commercial outpost camps. Elbow Lake has commercial outpost camps and may have road access. Longross Lake is a tourist lake proposed for future commercial outpost camps. Union Lake is proposed for future commercial outpost camps and may have road access.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

9. MARMION

a. Area Description

This area consists of Marmion Lake, a large water body in the centre of the Atikokan District which has a 120 metre modified management area around it. A part of the Seine River system, the lake was created as a result of a hydro development in the early 1900's. The lake is a heavily used recreational area. Angling, boating, canoeing and camping by both local residents and non-residents occur throughout the open water season. The lake is a warm water lake and produces excellent angling for walleye and northern pike. Existing activities include logging, mineral exploration, trapping, commercial bait fishing and recreation.

The area is well accessed by existing and former resource access roads. Marmion Lake is in the Forest Management Agreement area of the Seine River Concession.

No specific problems have been identified except the conflicts between resource extraction and recreation.

b. Land Use Intent

This area will provide an easily accessible, highly productive angling area for Atikokan residents and the tourist industry. Extraction activities such as logging and mining will occur but the recreational qualities of the area will not be adversely affected.

The southern portion of the lake will be the water source for the Atikokan Generating Station, due to start operation in 1984. The station will take in water from the southwestern part of the lake and discharge it through several small lakes, back into Marmion, approximately four miles east of the intake.

Modified management areas will be applied around recreational and tourism development.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 9 — MARMION

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values, important fish and wildlife habitat, historical values, and earth and life science features will be reflected in work and quarry permits. Conflicts will be resolved on an individual basis.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		The entire area will continue to be licenced.
Commercial Fishing	x		This activity may be considered for whitefish and coarse fish with gear and/or catch methods selective to the target species.
Cottaging		x	Development will only be permitted on private land. Crown land will not be made available. A 200 metre no cut modified management area applies to all lots 2 hectares in size or less. On all other lots a 200 metre modified management area applies around all development on an individual basis.
Crown Land Recreation	x		New public facilities or access points will not be developed. Camping will be encouraged at commercial tourist facilities rather than on Crown land.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		A 120 metre modified management area applies to the shoreline. Management, operating and annual plans will contain specific forest management guidelines.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activities will be encouraged subject to operating guidelines.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road guidelines will apply. A highway development plan for the Bending Lake Highway will be prepared.
Rural Residential		x	Additional land will not be made available for permanent rural residential use. Existing activity may be permitted.
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism		x	No land disposition for main lodges or outpost camps will occur.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

10. HIGHWAY 11

a. Area Description

The area is centrally located in the District on either side of Highway 11 as shown on Figure 2. The area is divided by area number 4.

The area is heavily developed and present uses include general recreation and servicing, tourism and resource extraction. There are 429 cottages and 23 commercial tourist lodges, most of which are along or near Highway 11. The area can be described as a cottaging and tourism corridor. Part of the Highway 11 area lies in the Forest Management Agreement area of the Seine River Concession. Several hydro line corridors and the corridors for Highways 11, 623 and 632 are found in this area.

A hydro generating station and dam is located at the west end of Calm Lake, just outside the Atikokan District. Power from this facility is supplied to Fort Frances. A private gravel airstrip is located just north of Crystal Lake. Two sawmills are found in the area, one at Sapawe and one at Hematite. A number of rural residences are located along Highway 11, at Sapawe, Kawene and south of Eva Lake.

A protected use area requested by Quetico Centre is a concern as is the environmental effect on the area by the Atikokan Generating Station. An increase in the use of cottages year round and conversion to permanent residences concerns the Township. A significant loss of productive land occurred in the area from the construction of several hydro lines, a railway, Highway 11 and many access roads.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is designated for cottaging, public recreation, commercial tourist development and resource extraction. All recreational and tourism developments will be protected by the application of modified management areas. Quetico Centre will be protected by the application of policies and guidelines noted below.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 10 — HIGHWAY 11

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extration	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism, recreational, important fish and wildlife habitat values, historical values and earth and life science features will be reflected in conditions listed on quarry and work permits.
Agriculture	x		
Bait Fishing	x		The entire area will continue to be licenced.
Commercial Fishing	x		This activity will be permitted on Crooked Pine and Calm Lakes.
Cottaging	x		Cottaging may be permitted subject to lake development plans on Nickleby, Crooked Pine, Kawene and South of Como Lakes. Cottage development on private lands on Nickleby Lake will be encouraged. A 200 metre no cut modified management area applies to all lots 2 hectares in size or less. On all other lots a 200 metre modified management area applies around all development on an individual basis.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		New public access points will not be developed except for cottage subdivisions. Camping will be encouraged at commercial tourist facilities rather than on Crown land.
Forestry	x		Management, operating and annual plans will contain specific forest management guidelines.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activities will be encouraged subject to operating guidelines.
Provincial Parks		x	In the portion of the area adjacent to Quetico Provincial Park the buffers identified in the Master Plan will apply.
Roads	x		Road guidelines will apply to ensure compatibility of the roads with other land uses such as tourist lakes and lake trout lakes subject to topographic constraints. Development plans for Highways 11, 623 and 633 will be prepared. Requests for construction of roads to cottage lots will be considered on an individual basis.
Rural Residential		x	Additional land will not be made available for permanent residential use. Existing activity may be permitted.
Sports Fishing	x		A 120 metre no cut inner zone of a modified management area applies to McCaulay Lake, a prime lake trout lake. A 120 metre modified management area applies to the following other trout lakes: Eva, Crystal, Factor, Marion, Niobe, Nydia, Nym, Como, Windigoostigwan and Warner.
Tourism	x		Additional development will be encouraged. Additional land for expansion of existing facilities will be considered. Windigoostigwan Lake may have the potential for a commercial tourist development.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting activity will continue.
Urban Development		x	

11. FLANDERS

a. Area Description

This area is located in the west central portion of the District. It is bounded on the north by Highway 11 and the south shore of the Seine River and on the south by the Pipestone River. The area is crossed by a hydro line corridor and is bounded on the north by a rail line.

Present use is centred primarily on resource extraction. It is a low intensity general recreation area. The area is known for its high deer population and contains some of the best deer hunting opportunities in the District. Loss of deer habitat and a reduction in the population as result of logging is a concern.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is designated for resource extraction and the maintenance of the high deer population. Recreational opportunities in the area are primarily centred on the deer population. General recreational levels will be maintained. Access roads will be constructed for resource extraction purposes.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 11 — FLANDERS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values, important fish and wildlife habitat, historical values and earth and life science features will be reflected in work and quarry permits. Conflicts will be resolved on an individual basis.
Agriculture	x		
Bait Fishing	x		The entire area will continue to be licenced.
Commercial Fishing		x	The area does not contain any lakes large enough to support a commercial fishery.
Cottaging	x		Cottaging may be permitted subject to lake development plans on: Price, Day, Whalen, and Burton Lakes. A 200 metre no cut modified management area applies to all lots 2 hectares in size or less. On all other lots a 200 metre modified management area applies around all development on an individual basis.
Crown Land Recreation	x		New public access points will not be developed except for cottage subdivisions as required by lake development plans. Camping will be encouraged at commercial tourist facilities rather than on Crown land.
Forestry	x		Management, operating and annual plans will contain specific forest management guidelines.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activities will be encouraged subject to operating guidelines.
Provincial Parks		x	In the portion of the area adjacent to Quetico Provincial Park the buffers identified in the Master Plan will apply.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Road guidelines will apply to ensure compatibility of the roads with other land uses, in particular the maintenance of the deer population. A development plan for Highway 11 will be prepared.
Rural Residential		x	Additional land will not be made available for permanent rural residential use. Existing activity may be permitted.
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		A commercial outpost camp may be considered for Harnett Lake, which may have road access.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting activity will continue.
Urban Development		x	

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Atikokan District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act;*
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act* in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions, e.g. road and modified management area guidelines, incorporated in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various provincial acts, e.g. - the *Public Lands Act,* the *Mining Act,* the *Crown Timber Act,* etc.;
- liaison and cooperation with other government Ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communications, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and Conservation Authorities;
- education and extension programs with private land owners, municipalities and interest groups;
- the approved *Quetico Park Master Plan;*
- highway corridor development plans;
- individual lake development plans;
- field environmental planning procedures.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years. As outlined in the introduction to section I there are a variety of reasons why a target may not be met.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans, e.g. forest management and operating plans, indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard the intent of the approved *Land Use Guidelines.*

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Land Use Guidelines* has no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act.*

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource development. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Atikokan District Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicates the Ministry wishes to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in

consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations the Ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with the Ministry of Natural Resources policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may or may not permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land in the *Land Use Guidelines*. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Land Use Guidelines* is also useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of the Ministry of Natural Resources are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

There will also be occasions where the Ministry and others, another government agency for example, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the *Public Lands Act*

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the *Planning Act*

In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act*. Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources might request the imposition of an order by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or amendment to an existing order.

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

1. PHASE 1

The public consultation program for Phase 1 - *Background Information* included: mailing the *Background Information* report to 85 individuals and organizations on the mailing list; providing a reading copy of the report at both the Atikokan District Office and the Atikokan Public Library; presenting information at an Open House, held March 31, 1982 in Atikokan; presenting the report to the Atikokan Township Council, Tourism Association and the Atikokan Trappers Association; and providing, on request, copies of the report to the public.

There were 240 copies of the *Background Information* report distributed, resulting in 53 responses. The majority of comments dealt with resource utilization problems, many of which had not been identified previously in the report. Major concerns indentified by the public included: shoreline reservations, aerial spraying, the importance of tourism to the local economy and the lack of sufficient time to respond to the document, Crown land camping involving the user pay concept, access road closure, maintenance of lake trout populations and Quetico Centre's proposed special use zone. The following tables provide a further breakdown of the public's involvement in the planning process.

TABLE A-1 PHASE 1 — PUBLIC CONSULTATION ATIKOKAN DISTRICT

(a) OPEN HOUSE PARTICIPATION

Location	Atikokan
Date	March 31, 1982
Attendance	132

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF PHASE 1 DOCUMENT

(i)	At Open Houses	132
(ii)	At Separate Meetings	31
(iii)	By mail or over counter	77
(iv)	Total	240

TABLE A-2 PHASE I — OTHER MEETINGS WITH SPECIFIC GROUPS

Date	Location	Groups Involved	MNR Purpose	Number Attending
April 5, 1982	Atikokan Township Office	Atikokan Tourism Association	Presentation of Background document and problems/issues	6
April 10, 1982	Atikokan Township Office	Atikokan Township Council	Presentation of Background document and problems/issues	9
April 28, 1982	Atikokan High School	Atikokan Trappers Association	Presentation of Background document and problems/issues	16
Total				31

2. PHASE II

The public consultation program for Phase II - *Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* included: mailing the *Optional Plan* tabloid to all residents in the Atikokan District including those on the mailing list; providing reading copies at the District Office; presenting the plan to the public during two open houses held in Mine Centre, June 2 and Atikokan, June 3, 1982; and presenting it to several local organizations. The tabloids and a limited supply of more detailed working documents were made available on request. There were 2415 tabloids and 195 working documents distributed, resulting in 110 responses from the public. Responses varied from optional plan selection, inadequate time for public input, improvement of fibre utilization, controlled Crown land camping and maintenance of shoreline reservations, etc.

A summary of the qualitative analysis of the public comments received during Phase II of the planning exercise is avlable for public review at the Atikokan Ministry of Natural Resource District Office and the Main Office Public Reading Room in Toronto.

The following tables illustrates the public involvement in the planning process.

TABLE A-3 PHASE II — PUBLIC CONSULTATION ATIKOKAN DISTRICT

(a) OPEN HOUSE PARTICIPATION

Location	Mine Centre	Atikokan	Total
Date	June 3, 1982	June 4, 1982	
Attendance	30	104	134

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF PHASE II DOCUMENT

(i) At Open Houses	134
(ii) At Separate Meetings	81
(iii) By mail or over counter	2200
(iv) Distribution of Phase II - Working Document	195
(v) Total	2610

TABLE A-4 PHASE II — OTHER MEETINGS WITH SPECIFIC GROUPS

Date	Location	Groups Involved	MNR Purpose	Number Attending
June 9, 1982	Atikokan High School	Chamber of Commerce	Presentation of Optional Plans	20
June 11, 1982	Marks St. Public School	Commerce Northwest	Comment on SLUP and DLUP	19
June 14, 1982	Don Park Community Centre	Atikokan Sportsmens Conservation Club	Review of DLUP	10
June 29, 1982	Lac la Croix Indian Reserve	Chief of Lac la Croix	Informal discussion on DLUP	1
July 4, 1982	Alcorns Resort Sandpoint Lake	Sandpoint Lake	Presentation of phase I and II	32
Total				82

TABLE A-5 PHASE II — A NUMERICAL SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENT

COMMENT TYPE	NUMBER
Letter	64
Comment Sheet	34
File Memo	4
Brief	1
Petition	3
Telephone conversation	2
Interview	2
Total	110
COMMENT REPRESENTATIVE CATEGORY	
Individual	77
Environmental Groups	4
Municipalities	7
Forest Industry	1
Other	4
Government Agency	5
Tourist Industry	7
Parks Association	1
Anglers and Hunters Association	2
Trapping Industry	1
Mining	1
Total	110
COMMENT ORIGIN	
District Planning Area	63
Regional Planning Area	35
Provincial Planning Area	12
Total	110

B: lake development plan status

TABLE B-1 LAKE DEVELOPMENT PLAN STATUS

Plan Name	Approved	Pending Approval
Companion	*	
Crystal	*	
Dashwa	*	
Eva	*	
Finlayson	*	
Nym	*	
Plateau	*	
Seine River	*	
Turtle	*	
Upper Scotch	*	
Williamson	*	
Wilson	*	
Crooked Pine		*
Dovetail		*
Kawene		*
Marion		*
Nydia		*
Osinawi		*
Pipe		*
Whalen		*

C: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the Government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and land use planning.

Between 1980-82, nine forest management agreements were completed. Background work has begun on a number of other agreements.

It is planned that over the next five to seven years, most of the land base presently under licence to the major forest companies will be subject to forest management agreements.

The Ministry undertook a review of the forest management agreement process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from forest management agreements are generally sound, and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

When land use guidelines are in place, they will provide the base from which forest management agreements will be developed. For those forest management agreements which have been completed during 1982, prior to the completion of district land use guidelines, district staff will develop a general land use map covering the forest management agreement area.

This land use map will show those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They will also indicate where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (e.g. caribou range), and where they may be prohibited (e.g. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map will be developed from direction provided by the strategic land use plans, the information provided through the district planning process to date, and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It will then form the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the forest management agreement or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate forest management agreement area, together with maps and relevant background data will then be made available for public review and comment. If required, the Ministry and the company will undertake any necessary revisions to the forest management agreement area.

D: designated lakes

TABLE D-1 PROPOSED COTTAGING LAKES(1)

Bellmore	Durie	Marr	Premier
Bill	Elliot	Matson	Price
Bold	Eye	McCaulay, S. of	Sandpoint
Burton	Farley	Melema	Sapawe
Chase	Fredrickson	Mooney	Seine R, E. of
Como, S. of	Grant	Mud	Sunshine
Companion	Kawene	Nickleby	Turtle
Crooked Pine	Kekush	Old Man	Vista
Darby	Kirk	Osinawi	Wabash
Dashwa, E. of	Lerome	Parker	Whalen
Day	Lequyer	Perley	Williamson
Disk	Little Eva	Plateau	Wilson
Dovetail	Mahon	Pipe	

(1) Subject to Lake Development Plans.

TABLE D-2 PRIME LAKE TROUT LAKES

The following lakes were selected because they have a high quality trout population and habitat. The lakes will be managed for lake trout.

Abbess	Elsie	Little Greytrout	Riverview
Adele	Emery	Little Irene	Roughstone
Bethune	Flora	Little Sandford	Rutter
Bow	Forsberg	Mabel	Sandford
Bow, S. of	Gamble	McCaulay	Secret
Campus	Greytrout	Milk	Sedgwick
Campus, East	Gulliver	Monte	Serpent
Clearwater West	Hardtack	Mount	Silvertip
Cole	Herb	Narrow	Sparkle
Crook	Heuston	Niven	Spring
Crowrock	Irene	Nevison	Thompson
Dashwa	Jim	Nora	Trout
David	Joe	Owl	Van Nostrand
Dibble	Kingfish	Pekagoning	Walt
Doan	Lac la Croix	Pekagoning, S. of	Wasp
Dragon	Lilac	Peterson	White Otter
Elbow	Little Gull	Red Paint	

TABLE D-3 OTHER LAKE TROUT LAKES

These lakes have a good quality trout fishery, but because of road access, they may not be managed to the same intensity as the prime lake trout lakes.

Como	Factor	Norway	Upper Scotch
Crystal	Gargoyle	Nydia	Warner
Eye	Marion	Nym	Windigoostigwan
Eva	Niobe	Turtle	

The identified tourist lakes are displayed on the following tables. Tables D4 and D6 list lakes which are presently inaccessible. The access road and modified management area policies will be applied in order to maintain remoteness. Tables D5 and D7 identify lakes which either have road access or may have it in the future.

TABLE D-4 TOURIST LAKES WITH OUTPOST CAMPS WITHOUT ROAD ACCESS

Byers	Hematite	Lodge	Pyramid
Captain Tom	Irene	Mercutio	Riverview
Doan	Keewatin	McQuat	Rollingstone
Fire Island	Light	Pine	Sedgwick
Gamble	Little Gull	Pisky	Sedgwick, N. of

TABLE D-5 TOURIST LAKES WITH OUTPOST CAMPS WHICH MAY HAVE ROAD ACCESS

Bow	Elbow	Pekagoning	Rutter
Clearwater West	Gargoyle	Richardson	

TABLE D-6 PROPOSED TOURIST LAKES FOR OUTPOST CAMPS WITHOUT ROAD ACCESS

Benelux	Leach	Messada	Roman
Bow, S. of	Left Eye	Miranda	
Half Moon	Longross	Ricemere, E. of	

TABLE D-7 PROPOSED TOURIST LAKES FOR OUTPOST CAMPS WHICH MAY HAVE ROAD ACCESS

Below Bow	Harnett	Lizard	Union
Bradshaw	Husband	Redhorse	
Finlayson	Jackfish	Surprise	

E: district modified management area guidelines

A modified management area is an area which will be managed on a two zone concept, where the inner zone is one of minimal disturbance. The outer zone is an area where more general use is carefully controlled.

1. Prime trout lakes will have a 120 metre no cut inner zone.
2. Around other lakes and development, cottages, roads, etc. the inner zone may vary depending on the requirements of each individual situation.
3. A 200 metre no cut inner zone will apply to all development/lots of 2 hectares in size or less.

TABLE E-1 DISTRICT MODIFIED MANAGEMENT AREA GUIDELINES

Location	Size	Comments
Prime Lake Trout Lake	120 m	No cut inner zone
Lake Trout Lake Feeder Stream	30 m	each side up to or down to first pond
Turtle River-White Otter Candidate Park	skyline	beyond boundary as required
Cottages, Tourist Operators Outpost Camps	200 m	no cut on lots 2 ha in size or less all other lots will be 200 m
Boundary Waters	200 m	no cut inner zone
Warm Water Lakes	120 m	
Warm Water Fishery (spawning beds and streams)	30 m	each side
Eye River Canoe Route	120 m	each side
Namakan River Canoe Route	120 m	each side
Portages	90 m	kept clear
Major Highways	185 m	
Secondary Highways	120 m	
Railways	90 m	all slash removed
Rare and Endangered Species		as per existing guidelines
Sensitive Areas	variable	wetlands as per existing guidelines
Waste Disposal		no land disposition as per guidelines
Quetico Park		
1 buffer zone	1.6 km	no development
2 buffer zone	variable	no development detrimental to park values
3 buffer zone	watershed	to protect park and park waters no development detrimental to park values

Angler
A person taking or attempting to take fish by means of a hook and line or a hook, line and rod when he is tending it.

Benefit
Anything for the good of a person or thing. Common measures of benefit are jobs, dollars earned and user days of recreation.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land or water may be used or developed without an undesirable changed taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Commercial Fishing
The taking for sale of fish other than game fish, by means of any hook-line, trolling line, spear, minnow-trap, dip-net, trammel-net, trap-net or trawl-net.

Compatibility & Conflict
When two uses can occur on the same general area at the same time they are said to be compatible uses. When uses cannot occur together they are said to be in conflict.

Example of uses that could be compatible are forestry and upland wildlife production. Uses in conflict are forestry and wilderness preservation.

Crown land
All land (including land under water) held by the province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Environment
All of the natural and man made systems, conditions and commodities of a planning area.

Fish Production
The amount of fish flesh produced per year by the population.

Goal
A general purpose to which the ministry aspires.

Hazard Lands
Hazard Lands are lands which, because of their physical characteristics in combination with their location, sustain a risk for the occupants of loss of life, property damage, and social disruption if developed.

Integrated Resource Management
The coordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production in a waterbody determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry can achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accomodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (includes human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Planning Area
An area for which a land use plan is made.

Policy
The decision concerning the objective to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Program
An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Public Land
Any land owned or administered by a public body or agency. It includes federal, provincial and municipally-owned lands and lands held by agencies such as parks commissions and conservation authorities.

Resource
Any commodity which meets a need.

Resource Management
The control and coordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

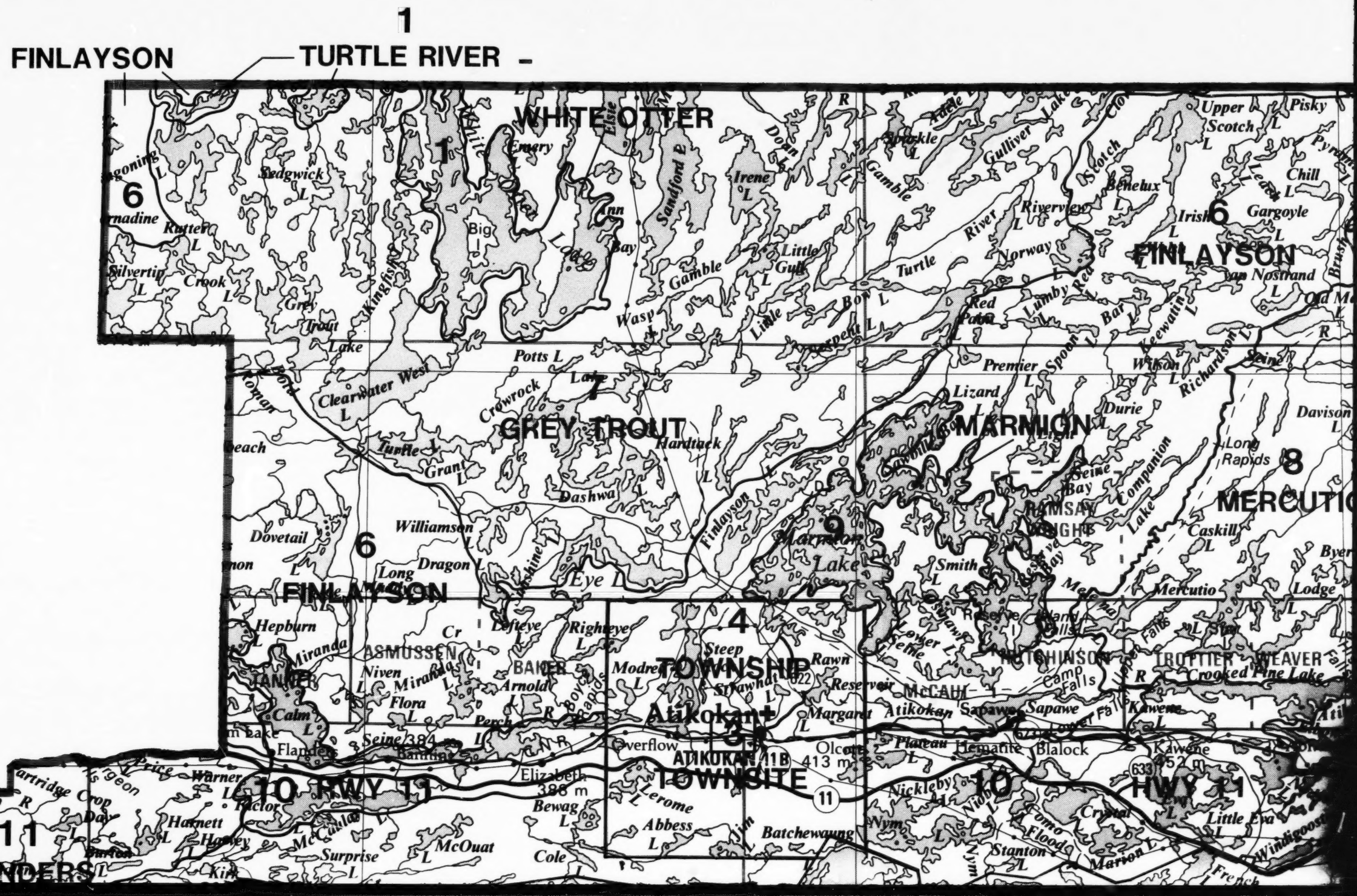
Sensitive Area
A place which contains features of sufficient value to warrant intensive management.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document sport fish are the top predator species sought by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.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FINLAYSON
TURTLE RIVER -
WHITE OTTER
GREY TROUT
MARMION
FINLAYSON
FINLAYSON
ATIKOKAN TOWNSHIP
ATIKOKAN TOWNSITE
FLANDERS
HWY 11
HWY 11
Sedgwick L
Rutter L
Silvertip L
Crook L
Grey Trout Lake
Big L
Ann Bay
Emery
Elsie
Sandford L
Irene L
Down L
Gamble
Gamble
Little Gull L
Wasp L
Little Bow L
Turtle River
Norway
Red Pine
Lumby L
Bar L
Keewatin L
Upper Scotch L
Pisky L
Chill L
Gargoyle L
Irish L
Benelux L
Riverview L
Gulliver Lake
Sprinkle L
Van Nostrand L
Richardson L
Wilson L
Premier L
Spoon L
Lizard L
Durie L
Seine Bay
Companion Lake
Long Rapids
Caskill L
Smith L
Mercutio
Lodge
Potts L
Clearwater West L
Crowrock Lake
Turtle L
Grant L
Dashwa L
Hardluck L
Finlayson L
Marmion Lake
Williamson L
Dragon L
Long L
Eye L
Dovetail
Hepburn L
Miranda L
Defeye
Righteye
Cr
Niven L
Flora L
Arnold L
Boyer Rapids
Steep
Modret L
Strawhat L
Rawn L
Reservoir
Margaret L
Overflow
Seine
Flanders
Elizabeth
388 m
Bewag L
Lerome L
Abbess L
Jim
Batchewaung
Olcott
413 m
Plateau
Hemante
Blalock
Kawene
652 m
Nickleby L
Nym L
Zym L
Stanton L
Crystal L
Flood L
Marion L
Little Eva L
Windigoostigwan
Davison L
Hardtack L
Lawrence
Seine Bay
Lower Seine
Lower Falls
Camp Falls
Sapawe
Kawene
Hutchinson
Troutter
Weaver
Crooked Pine Lake
McCabe
Partridge Crop
Harnett L
Harvey L
Factor L
McCuaig L
Surprise L
McOuat L
Cole L
Warner L
Price
Burton L
Kirk
Day
Camp
Vix
Seine
Rongeon
Potts
Rongeon
Beach
Dogoning L
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6
6
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MERCUTIO
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WRIGHT
HUTCHINSON
TROUTTIER
WEAVER
11B
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633

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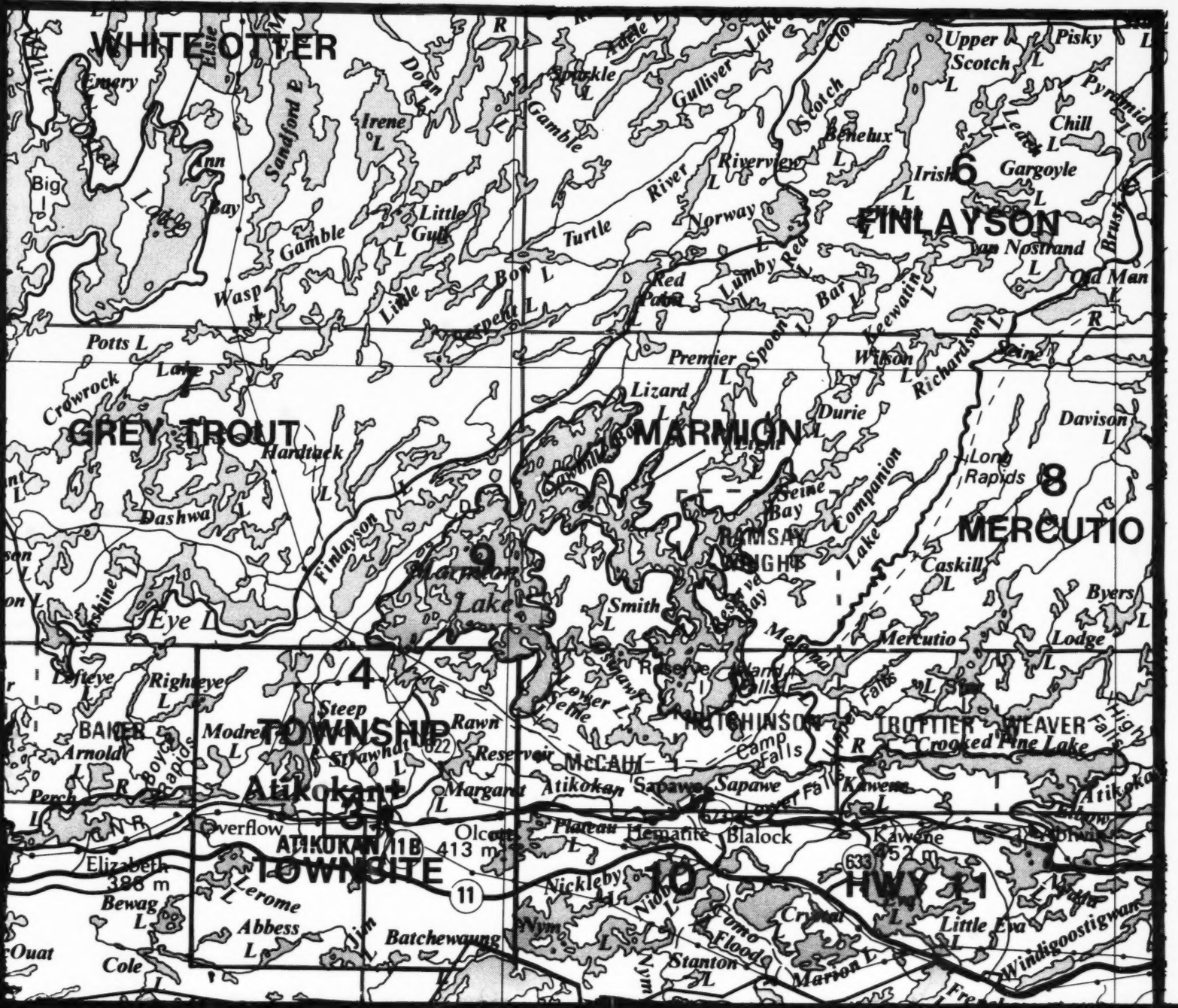

ATIKOKAN ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT AREA DESIGNATION

Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario

FINLAYSON
ASMUSSEN
BAKER
TOWNSHIP
Atikokan
ATIKOKAN
TOWNSITE
HWY 11
FLANDERS
FINLAYSON
SAND POINT
QUETICO
HUTCHINSON
McCAUL
TROTTIER
WEAVER
MERCUT
Finlayson
Dashwa
Williamson
Dovetail
Dragon
Eye L
Marmion Lake
Hepburn
Miranda
Niven
Arnold
Flora
Calm
Perch
Seine
Flanders
Righteye
Lefteye
Steep
Modrey
Strawhat
Rawn
Reservoir
Margaret
Overflow
Olcott
Elizabeth
Bewag
Lerome
Abbess
Batchewaung
Nickleby
Nym
Stanton
Crystal
Little Eva
Windigoostigw
Price
Partridge Crop
Camp R
Haskett
Harvey
Burton
Surprise
McOuat
Cole
Kirk
Darby
Pipestone River
Mahon
Chase
Parker
Greer
Duff
Lingren
Fredrickson
Beaverhouse
Eden
Cirrus Lake
Soho L
Batchewaung
McAlpine L
Kasakokwog L
Hamburg
Lakin
Jesse
Elizabeth
Walters
Draper
Jean
Lonely
Ram
Bud
Beg
Rawn
Howard Lks
Pickerel Lake
Baptism
Trousers
Buckingham
Cache
Fern
Olifaunt
Vackon
Kendall
Antoine
Burntside
Bentpine
Red Pine
Bearpelt
Omeme
Your
Snow
Eyebet
Trail
Orion
Ox
Threemile Lake
Wawa
Quetico River
Captain Tom
Bullmoose
Little Ewa
Namakan
Lady Rapids
Redhorse
Bill L
Wisa L
Myrtle Falls
Ivy Falls
Ballard
Snake Falls
IR25D
Indian
Eastend
Lac la Croix
Thompson L
David
Wilkins
Clearwater Bay
Portage Bay
Lilac
Martin B
Minn
That
Wicksteed
Wink L
William
Darky
Brent
McAree
Burt
Keefer
Delahey
Pierre
Conmee
Roulston
Veron
Cairn
Berniece
Allan
Hoare
Camel L
Poohbah
Maligne
Tanner
Wilkes
Bob
Fred
Grand Rapids
Spilt Rock Falls
Snake Falls
Kasie
Rose
Heronshaw
Murdock
Cutty L
Sark
Williams
Agnes
Agnes (West Chain)
McVicar Bay
Kennebas Falls
Koko Falls
Kenny L
Canyons
Little Falls
Devine
Kawa Bay
Lake
Kawnipi
McKenzie
Ferguson
Tario
Montgomery
Alice
Chatterton
Kendall
Lindsay
Cache
Buckingham
Howard Lks
Pickerel
Long Emerald
Bay
Pickerel Narrows
Dore
Beg
Bud
Rawn
Caskill
Lodge
Mercutio
Smith
Seine Bay
Companion Lake
Long Rapids
Seine
Lower Falls
Camp Falls
Crooked Pine Lake
Kawene
Blalock
Hemanite
Plateau
Sapawe
Atikokan
Lower Falls
Nym
Nickleby
Flood
Crystal
Little Eva
Windigoostigw
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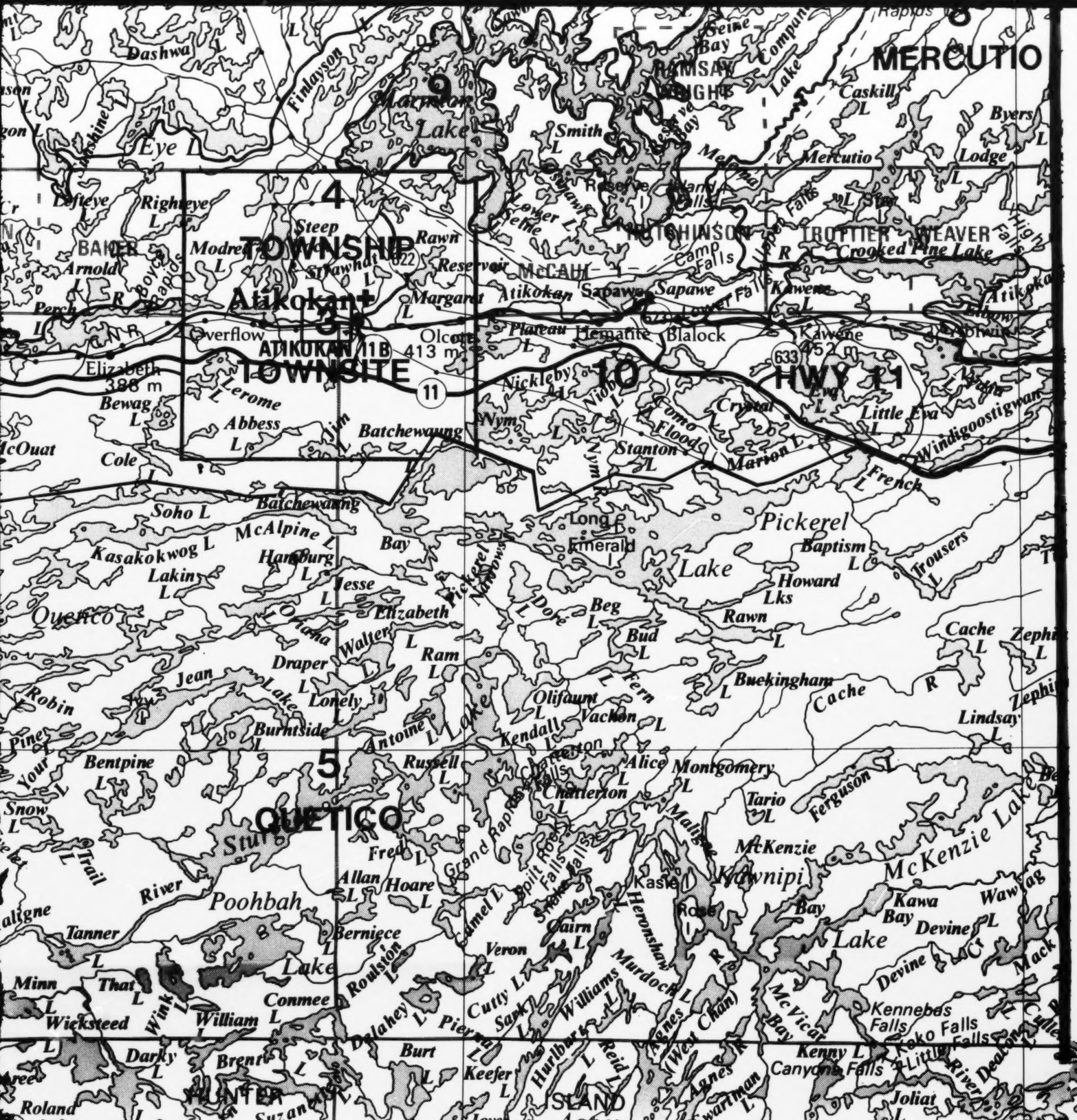
Abbess
Lerome
Cole
Surprise
McOuat
Haskett
Harvey
Burton


MERCUTIO
RAMSAY
WRIGHT
HUTCHINSON
TROTTIER
WEAVER
McCAUL
ATIKOKAN
TOWNSITE
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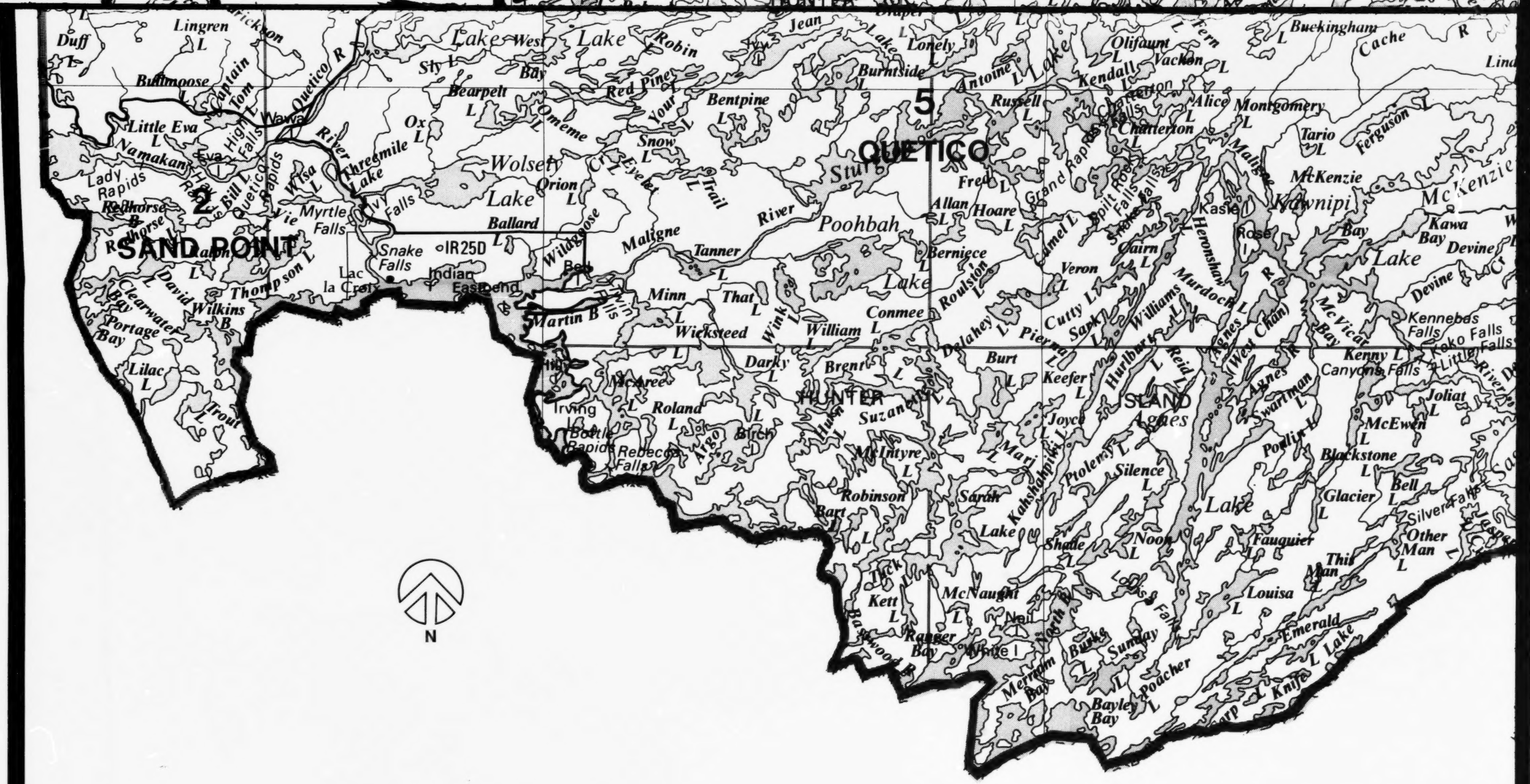
HWY 11
QUETICO
HUNTER
ISLAND
Marmion Lake
Eye L
Dashwa
Finlayson
Smith
Caskill L
Byers L
Lodge L
Mercutio
Lefteye
Righteye
Steep
Rawn
Reservoir
Modrey
Strawhat
Arnold
Boyce
Rapids
Perch
Margaret
Atikokan
Sapawe
Camp Falls
Kawene
Crooked Pine Lake
Overflow
Olcott
413 m
Plateau
Hemanite
Blalock
Kawene
452 m
Elizabeth
386 m
Lerome
Bewag
Abbess
Jim
Batchewaung
Nickleby
Nym
Crystal
Little Eva
Windigoostigwan
McOuat
Cole
Stanton
Flood
Marion L
French
Soho L
McAlpine L
Kasakokwog L
Hamburg
Bay
Long
Emerald
Pickerel
Lake
Baptism L
Trousers L
Lakins L
Jesse
Elizabeth
Beg
Bud
Howard Lks
Rawn
Cache L
Zephir L
Draper
Walters
Ram
Fern
Buckingham
Cache
Robin
Jean
Lonely
Olifaunt
Vachon
Lindsay L
Pine
Burntside
Antoine
Kendall
Bentpine
Russell
Chatterton Falls
Alice
Montgomery
Ferguson L
Tario L
McKenzie Lake
McKenzie
Kawnipi
Snow
Trail
Fred
Allan
Hoare
Grand Rapids
Split Rock Falls
Snake Falls
Kasle
Rose I
Bay
Kawa Bay
Devine L
Lake
Tanner
Camel L
Cairn
Heronshaw
Murdock
Veron
Bernicce
Roulston
Minn
That
Wink
Conmee
Wicksteed
William
Curry L
Sark
Williams
Dalahey
Pierre
Agnes (West Chan)
McVicar Bay
Kennebas Falls
Koko Falls
Little River
Kenny L
Canyon Falls
Darky
Brent
Burt
Keefer
Hurlburt
Reid
Roland
Joliat
Dealtown
Lake
Quetico
Poohbah
River
Stur


SAND POINT
QUETICO
HUNTER
ISLAND
Lake West
Lake
Lingren L
Duff L
Buttmoose L
Captain Tom L
Quetico R
Wawa
Little Eva L
Namakan Lake
Lady Rapids
Redhorse B
Redhorse L
Bill L
Quetico Rapids
Wisa L
Threemile Lake
Myrtle Falls
Ivy Falls
Ox L
Sty L
Bearpelt L
Omeme
Red Pine L
Robin
Jean L
Lonely L
Burntside L
Bentpine L
Snow L
Eyelet L
Trail
Wolsely Lake
Orion L
Ballard L
Wildgoose
Maligne River
Tanner L
Poohbah Lake
Allan L
Hoare L
Fred L
Russell L
Antoine L
Olifaunt L
Vackon L
Kendall L
Chatterton Falls
Chatterton L
Alice L
Montgomery L
Tario L
Ferguson L
Buckingham
Cache R
Grand Rapids
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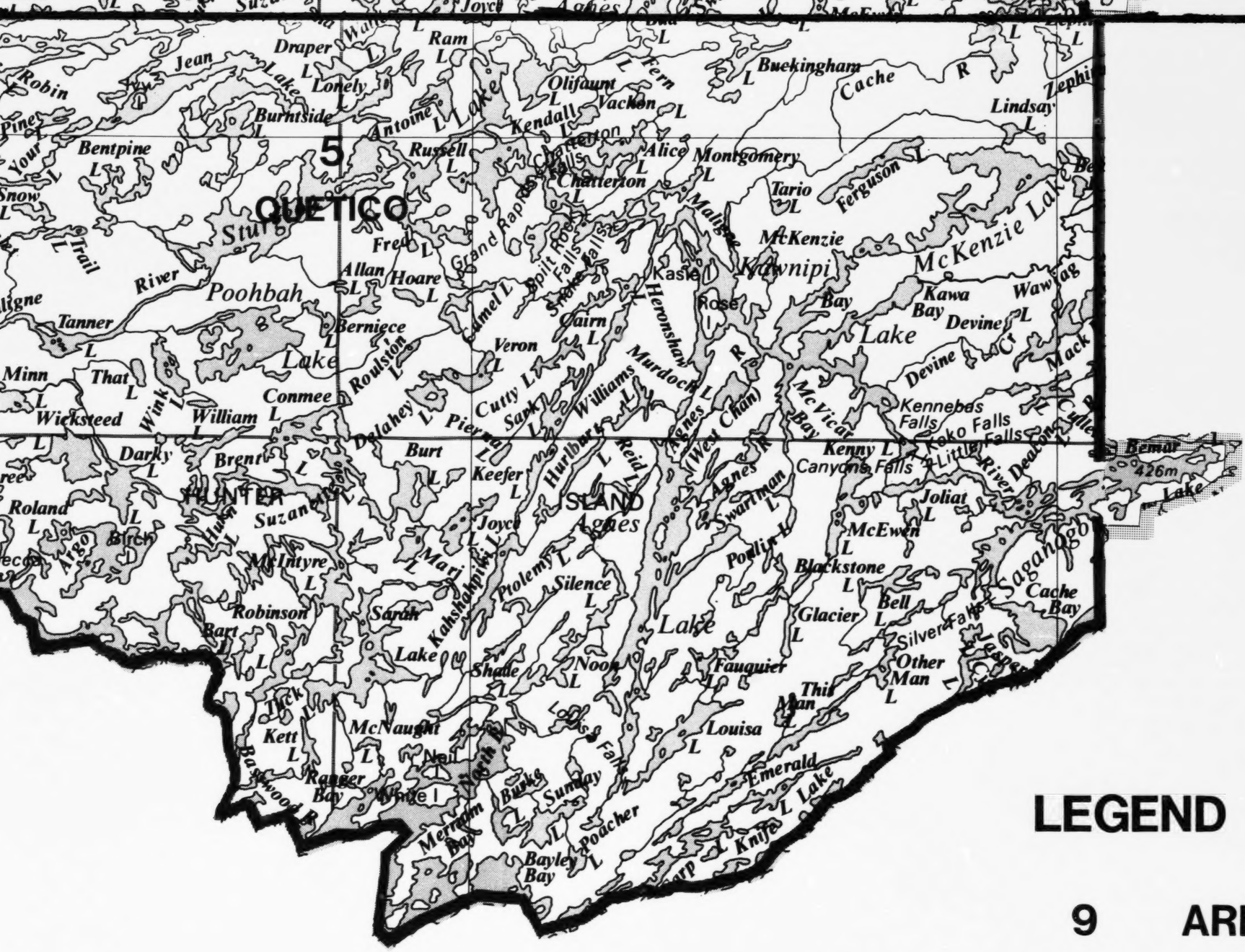
Snake Falls
Camel L
Kasie L
Rose I
Cairn L
Heronshaw
Murdock R
Veron L
Berniece L
Roulston L
Delahey L
Pierre L
Curry L
Sark L
Williams L
Mc Vicar Bay
Kawnipi L
McKenzie
Kawa Bay
Devine
Kennebas Falls
Koko Falls
Little River Falls
Kenny L
Canyons Falls
Joliat L
McEwen L
Blackstone L
Bell L
Silver Falls
Other Man L
This Man L
Louisa L
Emerald Lake
Knife L
Fauquier L
Noon L
Shale L
Lake
Sarah
Robinson
Bart L
Kahshahpiwi L
Proleau L
Silence L
Poulin L
Swartman L
Agnes
West Chan
Reid L
Hurlburt
Keefer L
Burt L
Joyce L
Mari L
Suzanne L
Brent L
Darky L
Conmee L
William L
Wink L
That L
Minn L
Wicksteed L
Martin B
Thin Falls
Snake Falls
IR25D
Indian Eastbeng
Lac la Croix
Thompson L
David L
Wilkins B
Clearwater Bay
Portage Bay
Lilac L
Trout L
McAree L
Irving L
Bottle Rapids
Rebecca Falls
Roland L
Argo L
Birch L
Ruth L
McIntyre L
Merriam Bay
Ranger Bay
White I
Kett L
Jack L
McNaught L
Nail L
North B
Burke L
Sunday L
Bayley Bay
Poacher L
Lake
Lake
Lake



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Miles

LEGEND

9 AREA NUMBER

—— AREA BOUNDARY

APRIL 1983

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL